

# LESLIE'S

## WEEKLY



NEW YORK'S CURIOUS "CURB" MARKET ON A FROSTY DAY.  
STOCK QUOTATIONS DISPLAYED ON BIG SLATES TO INFORM BROKERS LOOKING DOWN FROM THE WINDOWS  
OF THEIR OFFICES.—Drawn by T. Dart Walker.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, April 27, 1905

## The End of Sectionalism in Politics.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S wildly enthusiastic reception in the South on his present tour has been more than a greeting from a warm-hearted and patriotic people to the country's chief magistrate. It shows that the sectional line has disappeared from politics in this country utterly and permanently.

The President was particularly happy in his little addresses at the different points where he stopped. He had something pointed and appropriate to say at Louisville, San Antonio, Fort Worth, and other places. At every point he was welcomed with warmth and genuine hospitality. In Texas ex-Governor Hogg told him that he need not worry about that State's senatorial opposition to his Panama Canal policy, and that Texas and the whole South was solid for him on all issues. No such tumultuously joyous greeting was ever given in the South to any other President, Democrat, Whig, or Republican, as was extended to Mr. Roosevelt.

The South likes the President because he is a great, courageous, big-hearted, and all-round American, whose vision is not bounded by parallels or meridians. South, North, East, and West are alike to him. He likes the Texan, the South Carolinian, the Californian, the Vermonter, and the Michigander because they are Americans. He preaches and practices constantly the gospel of nationality. To the South and the West his stalwart manhood, his robust assertion of United States authority, especially when he halted Germany, England, and Italy in their demonstration against Venezuela in 1902, when he seized the opportunity to get the Panama waterway, and when he took control of Santo Domingo's financial affairs; and his general readiness and versatility in "doing things" are particularly pleasing. Had the South last November believed that its vote would be necessary for Roosevelt's election, many of its States would have gone to him.

Many Presidents have assisted in the work of burying the passions and prejudices engendered by the war. Grant appointed General Longstreet and other ex-Confederates to office. Hayes removed the troops from the Southern States. Arthur refused to mention the South as a section in any of his messages or other public communications. McKinley favored national contributions for the support of Confederate cemeteries. All these Presidents appointed ex-Confederates to public station. All held out the olive branch to the South during their entire service. Roosevelt, however, has extended more favors to former Confederates and to their relatives and descendants than all the rest of the Presidents put together, including Cleveland. He is to-day more popular in the South than any of them, not omitting Cleveland. He has done more to blot out sectionalism as a disturbing issue than any or all of them ever did. One of the things which the historian of 2005 will say of Theodore Roosevelt is that he was the President who abolished the geographical line in American politics.

## Cotton as a World Factor.

THE UNITED STATES' record-breaking crop of 12,162,000 bales in 1904 will serve to draw attention to cotton as a social and economic factor in the

world's development, and to show the important part which it plays in human society. Congress in 1793 placed a duty of three cents a pound on cotton, never dreaming that it would one day become the most important of the country's exports. When, in 1794, John Jay was in England to frame the treaty under which American commerce got its first real start, he did not know that cotton was exported from his country or ever would be exported.

The Connecticut Yankee Eli Whitney's cotton-gin, invented in 1793, by which one person could separate fifty pounds of cotton from the seed as easily as he could one pound by hand, revolutionized the whole field of cotton production and manufacture. In England a few years earlier Arkwright's, Crompton's, and Cartwright's inventions of the spinning jenny and the power loom created a demand for cotton unexampled till that time. Whitney furnished the supply. The United States had the climate, and likewise at that time the cheap labor, and soon obtained the virtual monopoly in production which it has held to this day. Incidentally, Whitney's gin immediately and immensely increased the value of the slave, headed off the emancipation movement which had many followers in the South, and had stupendous political consequences for the country in the after time.

The 155,000 bales of cotton produced by the United States in 1800 had grown to 4,800,000 in 1860. In the words of Hammond, of South Carolina, cotton had become king among United States products by that time. The year 1898 saw the 11,000,000 mark in production passed for the first time. It was never passed afterward, except in 1899, till 1904, when the output was 12,162,000 bales. In 1903 the farm value of the cotton crop and its by-products was in the neighborhood of \$700,000,000. In 1904, owing to the reduced price, the value did not pass beyond that mark. In each year, however, it ranked all the other products of the soil in the amount of money which it brought the grower, except corn. Three-fourths of all the cotton grown in the world is produced in the United States. Twenty per cent. of the entire American crop was manufactured in American mills in 1860. This proportion, increasing faster than the production, had grown to thirty-seven per cent. in 1904. The South, which manufactured only 80,000 bales of cotton in 1870, as compared with 777,000 bales in the North, only 221,000 as compared with the North's 1,574,000 in 1880, and only 545,000 to the North's 1,780,000 in 1890, was even with the North in 1903 and 1904, each section manufacturing slightly less than 2,000,000 bales.

Among the elements which have contributed largely to the South's marvelous growth in business activities and wealth in the past twenty years the raising and the manufacture of cotton hold a prominent place. Cotton stands near the head of the list among the country's exports. By the utilization of the lands fitted for its cultivation the South will ultimately be able to double its crop of 1904, or raise 24,000,000 bales. The increase in demand promises to make this expansion in production necessary within the next quarter of a century. Like many other things in the United States, cotton raising has followed the march of empire. The centre of its production, which was close to the Atlantic coast early in the nineteenth century, was near Canton, Miss., in 1900, and will have crossed the big river by 1910. Texas, whose advent as a cotton-grower is only comparatively recent, now produces, in average years, much more than a fourth of the country's whole output.

If Calhoun, Soule, Barksdale, Wigfall, and the rest of the Southern leaders of half a century ago should return to their old haunts to-day, the hum of the spindles would tell them that they had entered a new country.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO LESLIE'S WEEKLY.—If you intend to change your address this spring, or at any time, please send at least two weeks' notice if possible, addressing the same to the Subscription Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, that you may receive your papers REGULARLY WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

## Continuous Republican Congresses.

DOES THE general public realize that the Republican party has now held control of the popular branch of Congress longer than any since its ascendancy through the Civil War and reconstruction era? Probably not. It is a fact, nevertheless. In the elections of 1894 the Republicans won the House, and they have held it continuously ever since, covering a period from 1895 to 1907, or twelve years. In all this time the Senate has also been in Republican hands, though in the first two years of it, in 1895-1897, Cleveland was in the presidency.

Beginning with 1861, under Lincoln, and ending with 1875, under Grant, the Republicans were in the preponderance in the House, or fourteen years. In the first two of those years the Republicans would not have had a clear majority if the Southern States had remained in the Union. The opposition elements in combination—Douglas Democrats, Breckinridge Democrats, and Bell Constitutional Unionists—would have had eight more votes in the Senate and twenty-one more in the House than the Republicans, had secession been averted and the eleven Confederate States retained their representation at Washington. If the Republicans win the House in the elections of 1906, as, of course, they are likely to do, they will equal, in

length of unbroken control of that chamber, the record made by their party in the abnormal conditions of the war and reconstruction epoch.

This 1894-1904 series of successive Republican triumphs represents a longer period of uninterrupted sway in the popular branch of Congress than the Democrats had in the era of Democratic supremacy (broken by occasional Whig victories) prior to 1861, counting from Jackson's second election in 1832, when parties first began to take formal shape. We are "doing things" in these days. The smashing of political precedents goes on so quickly under our eyes that we have great difficulty in keeping track of it.

## The Plain Truth.

IT SEEMS like a hard rule which has been adopted by one of the largest transportation lines on the great lakes, following the failure of the prolonged strike of the masters and pilots. It has decided to reject all its old captains and to adopt an age limit of forty years henceforth for all captains in charge of its vessels. It is said that the other transportation lines involved in the strike will do the same thing. This is drawing the age "dead-line" pretty far down, but the companies engaged probably have good reasons for their action. It is part of the fortunes of a bitter and costly labor war, and its immediate effect will be to throw a large number of old, experienced, and good men out of employment. In this case, as in most others of the same kind, the honest and capable workers are the sufferers, while the gains, if any, go to the professional trouble makers. Strikes are costly in more ways than one.

THERE IS justification for the remark of our vigorous contemporary, the New York Press, that "Graft is not geographical." It makes this observation in connection with the charge that the violations of the principle of home rule in our greatest city must be charged to members of the Legislature representing the rural districts. The Press asserts that every rural grafter in the Legislature can be matched by another grafter from the city of New York. It might have added that every bill for the relief of the city of New York from Tammany's oppression has been passed, not by the votes of legislators that New York City sends to Albany, but by the much despised and too much censured legislators from the "hayseed" districts. It is true that Tammany has a trick of inducing Republican members from the interior to offer its vicious graft bills, but when these reach the executive chamber they usually meet their death. That is to be the fate of all these bills when they come before Governor Higgins. Proof of his honesty and courage will be found in his action on the graft bills now coming before him. He has a great opportunity to keep his pledges to the people, made on the stump last fall. They will be kept.

IT MAY not be generally known that one of the most generous contributors to the great Methodist University at Syracuse is Mr. John D. Archibald, one of the leading directors of the Standard Oil Company; and it is not surprising therefore that Chancellor Day, the eminent and progressive head of the university recently said publicly that if anybody should offer to give him \$100,000 for his educational work "there would be no Phariseism on his part in accepting it." The contention raised over the propriety of accepting Mr. Rockefeller's \$100,000 gift to Congregational missions has done good in so far as it has stirred up general discussion of the subject of public and private benefactions. The general sentiment seems to be that the more that the rich give of their abundant substance, the better it will be for all concerned. The objection to the acceptance of Standard Oil money is neatly met by Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, who remarks that "the money of any man who had a legal title to it should be accepted without any question." Heretofore our great philanthropic and religious institutions have not been so much concerned about the sources of their contributions as they have been about the way to get them in most generous amounts.

THERE WAS something grotesque in the feeble attack which the ex-saloon keeper, Charles F. Murphy, now at the head of Tammany Hall, made on Governor Higgins's administration. It is not surprising that the Governor promptly retaliated and sent the Tammany bulldozer back to his hole. In all the history of the city of New York, not excluding the time of the infamous Tweed, it has never given the grafters of Tammany Hall greater chances to accumulate plunder than they are having now. So corrupt has the police force become that not only the fallen women of the streets, the gamblers and pool-room keepers, but even Chinamen, newsboys, and hucksters complain that they are compelled to pay blackmail. The city's supplies, prodigious in amount, are bought from favorites under contracts which will not bear the light of investigation, and Murphy himself turns out to be intimately associated with a firm which profits tremendously by franchises granted by Tammany's board of aldermen. Recent exposures, made not only by Republican journals, but largely by such a sterling Democratic organ as the World, show the depths to which the great city of New York has been brought since it has fallen under the domination of a man whose chief boast only a few years ago was that he was the owner of two of the most profitable gin mills in the city.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AMONG THE ablest newspaper men at the national capital is John Schultz Shriver, secretary of the

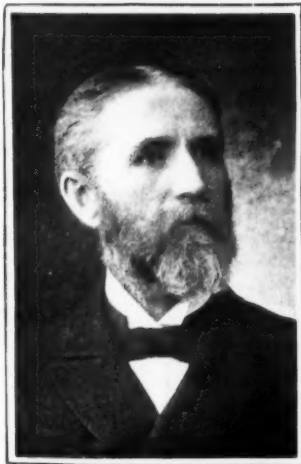


JOHN SCHULTZ SHRIVER,  
Noted Washington correspondent,  
and secretary of the Gridiron  
Club.—Stevens.

noted Gridiron Club at Washington, who has been for twenty years a Washington correspondent, much of the time connected with the Baltimore American, although for a number of years he represented the New York Mail and Express. It was in this capacity that he became the "avant courier" of President Harrison, when that official made a trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Shriver left Washington twelve hours before the President, and by special or regular trains kept ahead of the presidential party, and wrote specials to his paper describing the towns and the preparations for the distinguished traveler. Mr. Shriver is an extensive foreign traveler, scarcely a year passing that he does not spend several months in Europe. During the consideration of the Wilson tariff bill in 1894, Mr. Shriver published an article relating to a conference between officers of the sugar trust and several United States Senators. This article and similar statements caused an investigation by a Senate committee. Mr. Shriver was summoned as a witness, and after giving the committee all the information he had, he refused to give the name of his informant. He was certified to the district court and indicted as a recalcitrant witness, but was acquitted on the ground that communications to newspaper men are confidential, and they cannot be compelled to divulge the source of their information.

THE PRINCESS of Wied, who is a prominent figure in the court circle at Berlin, and whose husband is in the line of succession to the throne of Holland, has developed a curious but humane hobby, in which only one of her great wealth could indulge. She buys all the ill-used horses that come to her notice and gives them the benefit of a stay in her well-appointed stables. A period of rest and kind treatment usually restores the unfortunate animals to good condition and puts them in working order again. Hundreds of broken-down horses have enjoyed the princess's hospitality and have left the equine sanitarium "as good as new."

THE SECRETARY of the foreign department of the American Board, the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, of Boston, was the medium between the representatives of Mr. John D. Rockefeller and the prudential committee of the board, through whom the negotiations for the gift of \$100,000 to the educational work of the board were conducted. These negotiations have covered several years. No interview with Mr. Rockefeller himself occurred. That gentleman has reduced his philanthropies to a science or a business, and three of his representatives examined the needs of the department, and one of them recommended that a gift should be made, and that the amount should be \$100,000. Dr. Barton has been a missionary in eastern Turkey for ten years, a missionary secretary for over ten years, has done educational work in the foreign field, and has visited India and Ceylon, where some of the money is to be spent. His career has been, and probably will be, as long as his life lasts, a missionary career. He is noted for his tact, his geniality, and his popularity with the constituency of the board. There is said to be a strong feeling in American missionary circles that large gifts ought to be secured from men of large means, and that the missionary societies should share with the colleges, the Young Men's Christian Association, and kindred organizations in securing and accepting great gifts for great causes. Such gifts are regarded as the just payment of a debt to the community.



REV. DR. JAMES L. BARTON,  
Who secured the gift of \$100,000 from  
Mr. Rockefeller to the American  
Board.

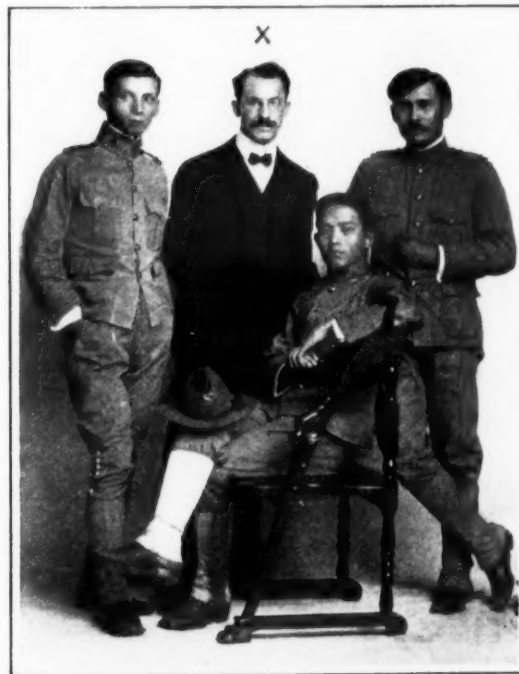
IT IS EVIDENTLY not considered beneath the dignity of Englishwomen of noble birth and high social standing to engage in business ventures on their own account, where circumstances require it, and it speaks strongly for the good sense of the English upper class that such exhibitions of independence are regarded with no apparent disfavor. One of the most



MRS. CHARLES FORESTER,  
An English society woman, who is engaged in trade.

successful among this class of business women in London is Mrs. Charles Forester, a sister-in-law of Lord Forester. Mrs. Forester has Scotch blood in her veins, which accounts in part, perhaps, for her sturdy and independent spirit, as well as for her business instincts. She is the owner of what was once the Countess of Warwick's shop in Bond Street, London, and she has been singularly fortunate, so far, as a business woman, for she designs and makes many of the picture gowns for which there has been of late such a craze in English society. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forester have a country place at Ascot, and their favorite amusement is yachting.

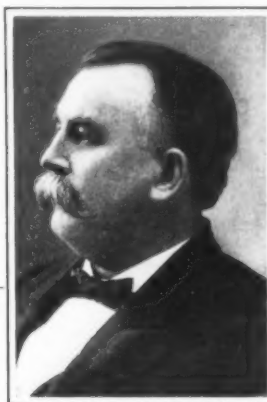
AMONG THE passengers on the steamship *Siberia*, which sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines recently, was the Rev. A. B. de Roos, the first secretary for native work in the army and navy branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. His service will be with the constabulary, and is expected to prove very pleasant, as his labors with the Filipinos stationed at the late St. Louis fair convinced him that the native soldier scarcely has an equal in any army in point of good habits and gentlemanly behavior. Mr. de Roos is eminently fitted for the duties of his new position, having long withstood the hardships and persecutions incident to pioneer missionary work in an unfriendly land. Coming to America years ago from Holland, this young man was converted to Christianity, and the trials which his faith has endured have abundantly proved its sincerity and strength. Mr. de Roos was chosen for the position he is to occupy because of his ability to speak several languages, and especially on account of his acquaintance with Spanish, of which he acquired an intimate knowledge during the eight years spent as the first Protestant missionary to Nicaragua. The accompanying photograph shows him with three soldiers with whom he was associated at the world's fair.



THE REV. A. B. DE ROOS (X),  
Y. M. C. A. secretary, who is to labor among the native soldiers in  
the Philippines.—Conkling.

BY HIS appointment of a Democrat as United States district-attorney for the northern dis-

trict of Georgia, to succeed a Republican, President Roosevelt gave something of a surprise to the politicians of both parties. The new incumbent of the office, Congressman Farish Carter Tate, is, however, likely to justify his selection for so important a post. Mr. Tate has served in Congress for six terms, and has been one of the leading Democrats in the House. As a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, he was associated with his present superior, Attorney-General Moody, when the latter was a Congressman. He also was on that committee when President Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the two men became well acquainted. His capacity and character, therefore, are presumably satisfactory to the President and the Attorney-General, who virtually stand as his sponsors. The choice of Mr. Tate was the more surprising because he has always been a strict partisan, not bolting even in 1896 and 1900, when thousands of gold Democrats deserted the regular organization. The appointment was based on merit, without the least reference to past political service. It is widely approved in the South, where Mr. Tate's ability and worth are highly appreciated.



HON. FARISH CARTER TATE,  
A Democratic Congressman appointed to high office by the President.  
—Sims.

GREAT SUCCESS has attended the efforts of Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, the missionary of the deep-sea fishermen, to arouse interest in this country in his beneficent enterprise in Labrador. Two young ladies, settlement-workers in New York, will return with him to labor among the wives of the fishermen. They will also organize a society in the metropolis, which will give permanent support to the mission. The larger cities of the United States have already contributed \$60,000 to the cause, and Andrew Carnegie has given a substantial fund to found loan libraries on the Labrador coast. Many well-known ministers and educators also have joined hands to sustain Dr. Grenfell's mission. The doctor is one of the most earnest and self-sacrificing of men, and merits all commendation and aid.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT lately of the engagement of the millionaire philanthropist, Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, of New York, to Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, brought to light a romance which involved two extremes of society. Mr. Stokes is a graduate of Yale and a member of an old and prominent New York family. Miss Pastor is a Jewess, who, born in poverty, for years earned her living in a cigar factory and who later was employed at a moderate salary on a Jewish daily on the East Side. Nothing seemed more unlikely than that the lives of these two persons, so widely removed in birth, breeding, and social standing, should ever blend. Yet it all happened naturally and advisedly. Mr. Stokes inherited a philanthropic bent and has devoted himself to settlement work in the poorer quarters of the metropolis. Miss Pastor, too, has been engaged in aiding and uplifting the humble and needy. She first met Mr. Stokes when sent, as a reporter, to interview him. The two later wrought side by side to improve the condition of the ignorant and indigent. A strong attachment grew up between them, and their troth-plight followed. Miss Pastor is a young woman of brilliant intellect, a poet, a writer of fiction, and a newspaper contributor of fame among her people. Mr. Stokes is a hard worker, a keen business man, an able executive, and an excellent speaker. The couple will continue, after their marriage, to live and labor in the heart of the tenement district.



MISS ROSE HARRIET PASTOR,  
The poor young Jewess who is to marry Millionaire J. G. Phelps Stokes.—Mandelcorn.

PROBABLY the rashest ruler on the face of the earth is Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria. Recently this ill-advised personage issued an edict forbidding girls and young women who attend public schools in his realm from wearing corsets. This despotic act angered all the prince's feminine subjects, who denounced it as an unwarranted interference with the fashions and as a proof that he was unfit to rule.





# A Cotton-picking in Sand Tuck

By Charles H. Allen, Jr.



THE PRIZE

a Buxom  
Beauty for a  
Wife

A STORY FROM  
REAL LIFE



THE SCENE was in a back-woods district in south-west Alabama, far removed from city or railroad, among people "whose backs had not rubbed against college walls," but whose hearts were free from envy or malice; children of nature, hospitable and honest, poor and simple, communing face to face with nature's God.

It was in September, and the first tinge of autumn had cast its golden coloring over field and forest; the luscious muscadine hung in clusters to clinging vines in the woodland; the ripe, red persimmon tempted the fat 'possum as it shone among the dark-brown leaves of the scrubby tree in the meadow, and the fleecy white cotton, the mainstay of the humble inhabitants of this out-of-the-way district, was hanging in the boll, and to-morrow 'Squire Brown had "sot" as the time to give a grand cotton-picking, and all the merry lads and lasses of the neighborhood had been invited to attend and take part. None but white folks lived there; the "nigger" was disliked and ostracized.

It was the evening before the cotton-picking, and 'Squire Brown and his family, consisting of a wife, grown daughter Eliza Ann, and two young sons, Jack and Sam, were seated on the little front porch in the bright moonlight discussing the arrangements for the great "pickin'" the next day. Jack had just assured the "old man" that he had "fotched up" the old nanny-goat and her two kids and slaughtered them for the barbecue, and Sam said he had "b'iled down" five gallons of sorghum, and the "old woman" stated that she had baked "corn-pones" enough to feed thirty people, when rapid hoof-beats were heard both up and down the road, and in a few minutes two young men galloped up to the front gate. One was mounted upon a small mustang mule, and the other upon a spotted "calico" Texas horse. They quickly dismounted and tied their steeds to the dilapidated horse-rack, made by boring holes with an auger in a piece of wood and driving wooden pins into them. These young men were "Squatty" Jim Wilson, who lived in Nubbin Fork, and "Long Hungry" Bill Nance, who held forth in the Flatwoods. They were suitors of 'Liza Ann, and for many moons had wooed the buxom beauty with varying success. One Sunday she would ride to church behind "Squatty" on his mustang mule, only to turn her back on him after preaching, and go off with "Long Hungry" to a "foot-washing," defiantly seated behind him on his "calico" horse. The suitors were insanely jealous of each other, but neither could tell which had gained the affections of the rural belle, and it is doubtful if 'Liza Ann herself knew which she favored most.

As they approached the gate they whispered together for a moment, and then as the 'squire, in a cheerful voice, called out, "Come in, boys," they entered, and marching side by side up the walk halted at the front steps, and, after bidding all good-evening, "Squatty" Wilson, who acted as spokesman, said: "'Squire, thar's something wrong here, and we'uns have come here to-night to settle it. 'Liza Ann 'lowed to me to be mine this mont', and here comes 'Long Hungry' and 'lows she told him same thing. Now we'uns is come here to-night to find out whose bed she is gwine to sot her shoes under for life."

"What?" exclaimed the 'squire. "'Liza Ann, is you promised to marry both of these boys?"

"Yes," said the buxom beauty; "I 'lowed that to both un'um; but as I can't marry but one I now sez that the one that beats me picking cotton to-morrow shall be my future husband. 'Squatty' claims to be the champion of Nubbin Fork, and 'Long Hungry' the champion of Flatwoods, so now the one what beats me and the t'other one, too, I'll j'ine on to him next Saturday night."

Had a thunderbolt fallen at their feet they would not have been more surprised; but the 'squire, with a merry twinkle in his eye, said: "That settles it, boys; to-morrow tells the tale as to who is gwine to win the purtiest gal in Alabama, or whether ery of you'uns gets her." "All right," they both exclaimed, and turned to leave. "The fun opens at six," the 'squire said as they started for their respective homes. Turning to 'Liza Ann the old man's voice trembled as he said, "Gal, if you ever picked cotton in your life, to-morrow is the time to do it."

It was the day of the cotton-picking. By five o'clock breakfast was over at 'Squire Brown's, and the young people of the neighborhood who were to participate began to arrive. Among the first on the ground were "Squatty" Jim Wilson and "Long Hungry" Bill Nance, accompanied by their particular friends, to whom they had imparted the startling news that this day's winner was to have "that purty gal" of old 'Squire Brown's. At six the whole party of about thirty persons marched to an unpicked field of cotton of about twenty acres, the weed standing four feet high and being literally covered with open bolls, white and glittering in the morning sunlight like winter snow. 'Squire Brown carried across his shoulder a long steelyard, as he was to be the "official

weigher" and tally the score. Jack and Sam had scattered fifty large ten-bushel baskets, made of white-oak splits, at the end of the rows, and each picker carried a long cotton-bag, with a strap around his neck, in which to put the cotton, and when full empty it into the large baskets at the end of the row.

Before the story of the picking begins a short description of the three main actors in this tale of back-woods life as they appeared dressed for the battle will be interesting. "Squatty" Jim Wilson had on a broad-brimmed harvester's straw hat, lined with faded green calico, a white cotton shirt trimmed in turkey red calico and the sleeves rolled up to his elbows, a pair of asanburg pants with suspenders of bedtick, and he was barefooted with his pants rolled up to his knees. "Long Hungry" Bill Nance wore a coon-skin cap on his head, with the tail hanging down his back, a blood-red undershirt with the sleeves cut off at the elbow, and a pair of corduroy breeches that had been worn so long that they were right slick, and were rolled up from his bare feet about half-way to his knees.

But the prettiest sight in that cotton field was 'Liza Ann, as she stood forth ready to contest with the two champion cotton pickers of the country, her own plump hand to be the prize. Upon her head she wore a sun-shade tied under her chin with strings of red ribbon; her dress of simple white cotton was low at the throat, revealing a neck and shoulders that the devotees of the *décolleté* can never hope to have, and extended from just below her knees, revealing symmetrical limbs developed to such an extent that the sculptor would have chosen her for a model of the goddess Juno. No corset compressed her splendidly developed bust out of shape, or lapped her ribs one over the other. No shoes incased her short, thick feet, but she stood as nature's God had made her, perfect in her own simplicity and strength.

The word was given and "they were off." In thirty minutes it was seen that 'Liza Ann led the bunch, while "Squatty" and "Long Hungry" were neck and neck behind her. "This can't last long," was their consoling thought, but in this they were mistaken, for when the "sweep" rang for dinner 'Liza Ann, according to their judgment, was fully sixty pounds ahead of them. They both had private talks with her while the toothsome barbecue was being served, but to their expostulation she only tossed her head and nagged them about being "champion cotton pickers."

At one o'clock the contest was resumed. The boys were desperate now and worked with superhuman strength, but 'Liza Ann only exerted herself a little more and continued to lead. At four o'clock there was no change, and 'Squire Brown winked at the other boys, and smilingly asked, "Do you think they can beat her?" At five o'clock "Squatty" Wilson's heart failed him, and seeing defeat certain he lay down in the shade and gave up. Only one more hour and the contest would be over. They were picking side by side, were "Long Hungry" and 'Liza Ann, and he made one more appeal to her to let up.

"'Squatty' has squealed," he said; "and if you is gwine to keep your word, gal, now is the time." "If you owns to me that I is beat you, maybe I can help you," said the winsome beauty, who really loved the elongated youth from the Flatwoods. "I owns it," said "Long Hungry." "All right," said 'Liza. "At the other end of the row we'll swap baskets and you will win, for I is got 200 pounds in my basket and you ain't got mor'n 160 in yours," she whispered. At the lower end of the row this sleight-of-hand trick was accomplished, and in a few minutes the "sweep" rang to knock off, and the weighing would take place.

'Squire Brown was a proud man, believing that his daughter had won, but his dismay was great when the weighing showed that "Long Hungry" led with 562 pounds; 'Liza Ann was next with 548, and "Squatty" was third with 470. "I am a man of my word," said the 'squire, "and the wedding will take place Saturday night."

No scented lithographed wedding invitations were sent out, but Jack and Sam, mounted upon their ponies, had ridden from house to house in the neighborhood and informed the people that "Long Hungry" Bill Nance and Sis 'Liza Ann were "sho' gwine to git married Saturday night," and asked all hands to come. It was the night of the wedding and a bon-fire of pine knots in front of 'Squire Brown's gate, which was a signal that some auspicious event was to take place, lighted up the country for a half-mile around. Guests were arriving, and away down the road above the hoof-beats of his little mustang mule could be heard the voice of "Squatty" Wilson singing,

"Gwine to de weddin', darle'o,  
Gwine to de weddin', darle'o.  
Danced all night till broad daylight,  
And go home wid de gals in de mornin'."

But "Squatty" was not alone; another charmer sat behind him on the little mule. It was red-headed Marindy Mullins, from Frog Hollow; for "Squatty" had consoled himself and returned to his first love, to her great delight.

Everything was in readiness, and as the hour of nine was chimed by the clock, which was bought from a clock-peddler on the "extortion plan," old Parson

Boykin, wearing his long-tailed coat, took his stand near the front door and awaited the coming of the bridal party. The door of the "best room" opened and "Long Hungry" Bill Nance with 'Liza Ann Brown on his arm marched forth and faced the parson, followed by "Squatty" and Marindy, bridesmaid and best man.

You could hear a pin drop. Slowly the parson spoke as he said, "If thar's any person here that knows any good reason why this here couple should not be j'ined together for life, speak now or forever hold their peace."

'Liza Ann never looked prettier as when in a white-duck skirt and a blood-red shirt-waist she stood smiling, facing the parson, with her plump hand incased in a white cotton glove resting upon the arm of "Long Hungry," who was gotten up "regardless." A "hand-me-down" black cotton suit, of the style of fifty years ago, hung on his lank form as if it had been put out to air; the trousers were too short by four inches, and the coat also was much too short for him. He wore a ruff bosom shirt, had a red bandanna 'kerchief around his neck, and his hands were incased in a pair of long, buckskin driving-gloves; but no bridegroom in the land was prouder or happier than he. The parson, in country-style ceremony, speedily declared them partners for life.

"Walk out to supper," said 'Squire Brown, as he led the way, followed by the parson and the bridal party. Out in the back yard, between the blazing fires of pine-knots, the wedding supper had been spread upon long tables that extended clear across the yard. Bill and 'Liza Ann stood at the head of the table, "Squatty" and Marindy at their right, while the parson and 'Squire Brown stood at the foot. All hands pitched into supper, and it was a good one, consisting of 'possum and 'taters, barbecued pork and corn-muffins, tapering off with 'simmon beer, of which the 'squire had made a barrellful.

Soon the voice of "Squatty" was heard: "All you fellers wid your partners come into the house, we'uns air gwine to have a dance." Soon the set was formed, with "Long Hungry" and his bride at one end and "Squatty" and Marindy at the other, while the other couples joined in. It was not the "hugging-set-to-music" dancing of the fashionable set, but the old-fashioned breakdown enjoyed by our forefathers a hundred years ago. One-eyed Mike Finnegan furnished the rosin, while "Squatty" called the figures, and away they went to the inspiring strains of "Devil's Dream."

And thus the fun went merrily on until the stars began to fade in the heavens; and as the guests departed for their homes, declaring that "it was the happiest night of their lives," away down the road could be heard the voice of "Squatty" Wilson as he galloped homeward astride his little mustang mule, with red-headed Marindy Mullins seated behind him, singing at the top of his voice,

"Bin to de weddin', darle'o,  
Bin to de weddin', darle'o.  
Danced all night till broad daylight,  
And goin' home wid de gals in de mornin'."

## No Romance About It.

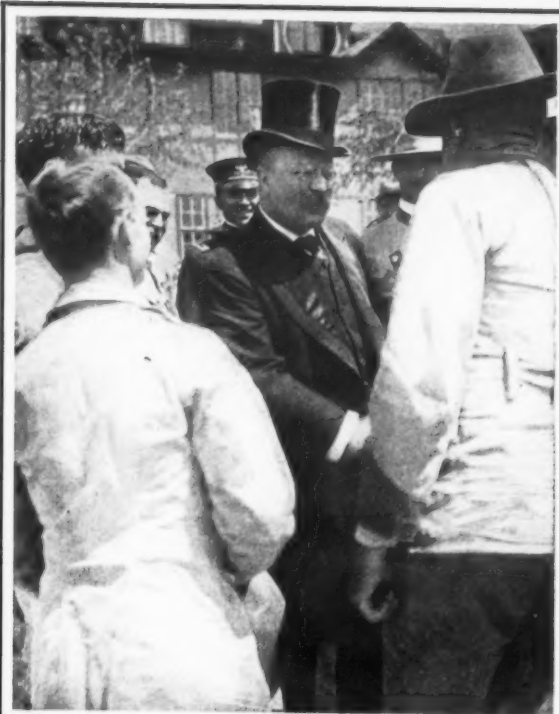
A NEWSPAPER account of a series of feuds, murders, and other outrages in Kentucky speaks of the "element of romance" running through the story of the doings of the wild mountain people. We fail to see any flavor of romance in the narrative. There is nothing in it but an exhibition of savagery, cruel, cowardly, and revolting. Men who whip defenseless women nearly to death for the "fun of seeing them jump," who shoot young girls in the dark simply because the girl happens to stand in the way, and who drag old men and boys into the presence of their wives and mothers in order that the latter may see them killed—creatures who do these things are as low down in the scale of humanity as the savage of Africa. To speak of their bloody and brutal lives as having anything "picturesque" or "romantic" about them is an unwarranted perversion of language.

The men who commit such hideous crimes deserve nothing but the swiftest and severest punishment that the laws provide. It is partly because of the mawkish sentimentality with which these Kentucky feuds have been regarded, the idea that somehow and somewhere they have served the ends of rude justice, that so little vigor and determination have been shown by the local authorities in efforts to suppress them. But such fallacies should be discarded. The feudists have no better cause for being tolerated than the Mafia of Italy or the thugs of India. Their horrid deeds are bringing reproach and shame upon Kentucky, and an end should be made of them if it takes all the military power of the State and a mortgage on its financial resources to do it. The fact that some prominent feudists have been put on trial for murder, signifies the awakening at last of proper sentiment in the State.





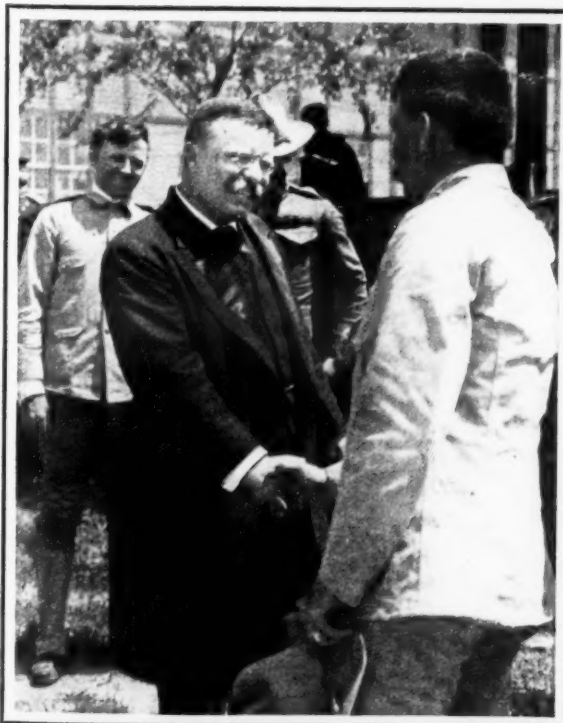
"WHAT WE NEED MOST IS THE RIGHT TYPE OF MEN AND WOMEN BEHIND THE LAWS."—THE PRESIDENT SPEAKING AT FORT WORTH, TEX., BEFORE A WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.



CORDIALLY GREETING HIS OLD SOLDIERS AT THE SAN ANTONIO (TEX.) REUNION OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.



STRENUOUSLY SALUTING AN OLD COMRADE WHILE REVIEWING THE ROUGH RIDERS AT SAN ANTONIO.



SHAKING HANDS WITH A ROUGH RIDER, AND SMILING JOYOUSLY.



BENDING OVER FROM THE CAR PLATFORM AT DURANT, I. T., TO RECEIVE A BOUQUET FROM A LITTLE GIRL.

### HOW THE PRESIDENT LOOKED AND ACTED ON HIS TOUR.

CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES AND FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF THE NATION'S HEAD WHILE ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHWEST AND GREETING HIS ROUGH-RIDER COMRADES.

*From stereographs, copyright 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.*





# PORTO RICO'S PRESSING PROBLEMS

By Rutherford Corbin, special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly

[The following article has been prepared for LESLIE'S WEEKLY by Mr. Corbin, with the assistance of Governor Winthrop and that of Mr. Regis Post, of New York, the secretary of the island, and has their approval. It may be considered an authoritative statement to the American people of the needs of the island from the gentlemen sent there to govern it. Mr. Corbin and Mr. Winthrop were the secretaries of the Taft commission to the Philippines.]

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, April 2d, 1905.

VERY REAL and very pressing problems are perplexing the administrators of government in Porto Rico, and it is right that the people of the United States should be given an opportunity to understand them, because in a measure the solution of these is in our hands. The Porto Ricans are a people in the process of making. Whether they become good men and women, a successful people in the arena of the world's struggle, depends on American influence. More than any other of our possessions Porto Rico bears the deep impress of the centuries of government of Castile. In Spain, Porto Rico was called the "loyal island." It bore on its crest the letters "F. Y."—"Feal Ysla," and Ferdinand and Ysabela were proud of these as being the initial letters of their own names. Porto Rico received both good and bad from Spain. Our problem is to keep the good and eliminate the bad. The imprint of Spain on her is hard to eradicate. With all that, it is a mistake to say that the Porto Ricans do not see the light and would go back to Spain. They would not. They know that the red-and-gold flag of Spain that fluttered down from the Morro bore the colors of the sunset, and was replaced by our bright red, white and blue, and that the dawn for them has come.

The pressing problem in Porto Rico has been laws and civil servants. The former have been many and often illy considered, and the government may be considered to be in an undigested state. The civil servants are of the best and cleanest class of Americans, and more cannot be said. A radical civil-service law is, thinks Governor Winthrop, much needed. There is none now. It should be modeled on that of the Philippines and ought to be equally effective in eliminating graft. Another thing—the island of Porto Rico is without a home in Washington to which it can go for assistance. It should be included with the Philippines in Colonel Edwards's very efficient insular bureau of Secretary Taft's department. In the end it is rather men than measures, and rather patience and honesty in civil service than legislation, which is needed. That Governor Winthrop and Mr. Post will supply the qualities mentioned I cannot doubt.

The form of the insular government is as follows: When civil government was established in this island, under the Foraker act, it was organized upon the American basis of three distinct branches, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The judicial branch consists of a Supreme Court, composed of five justices appointed by the President, three of whom are Porto Ricans and two Americans. They hold office for life, or the pleasure of the President. The executive consists of the Governor, who performs all the functions of his office, as in any form of territorial government, and holds office for four years. There are also appointed by the President, for a term of four years, six heads of departments; that is to say, a Secretary, who in the absence of the Governor acts as Governor, an Attorney-General, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a Commissioner of the Interior, and a Commissioner of Education. These six heads of departments, together with five other members, also appointed by the President, form the Executive Council. There is no qualification imposed upon the members of the Council, except that at least five of them shall be native Porto Ricans. As constituted at present, the six heads of departments are all Americans, and the other five members Porto Ricans.

The legislative branch is made up of a lower house, composed of thirty-five members who are elected by popular vote for a term of two years. This House of Delegates and the Council sit for a session of sixty days each year, and form the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico. The Executive Council is a continuing body, and may meet at any time during the year to perform certain functions which are vested in it, but the only legislative powers are vested in the Legislative Assembly, in which the Council acts jointly with the House on all matters. This Legislative Assembly has all the powers and privileges usually appertaining to such bodies. A law may originate in either House or Council, but must receive a majority vote of both houses and the signature of the Governor to become a law. There is the usual provision for veto by the Governor, and for the passage of an act over the Governor's veto. The local administration of the island is vested in the municipalities, of which there are now sixty-six. These municipalities are corporations, and have practically complete control over their local affairs. Each is governed by an *alcalde* (mayor) and a municipal council consisting of from nine to fifteen members, according to the size of the town. These officials have supervision over all local health ordinances, and all the local affairs of their towns. A general supervision is exercised by the insular gov-

ernment over the municipalities, but this supervision is in no sense initiative; it is merely exercised to keep the municipalities within the laws prescribing their duties, and to insure that the towns are capably and honestly governed.

Owing to the difficulty of communication throughout the island, social life in Porto Rico is restricted to localities, and the people of one municipality are born and live and die, practically, in that locality. Cases are numerous of men who have lived all their lives on one side of the island who have never been to the other side; and I may almost say, without danger of exaggeration, that the great mass of the inhabitants rarely go outside their own towns. The only issue before the people is who shall govern the town. In every town there are generally two or three families of influence—large planters or merchants—and these families practically give employment to all the other citizens, and, therefore, as a rule, local politics is largely influenced by local jealousies, family rivalries, and personal quarrels. It is sufficient reason for one family to belong to one party to cause another family to join another. This infuses into politics, perhaps, a more bitter strain than the mere discussion of issues would ever produce. The holding of office has meant, from time immemorial, personal authority in local matters, and also employment of public power and place for personal profit and advancement. The *alcalde*, elected with his council of the same party, in almost every instance created an enormous number of employes, generally at small salaries, but at the same time making a tremendous drain upon the municipal treasury. Naturally, also, the expenditures for public works and the distribution of medicines and aid to the sick poor placed an enormous amount of patronage in the hands of the administration, which it was not slow to make use of.

Also the officials appeared to be utterly unable to make any calculations as to what the income of the town would be. They would estimate in their income every possible asset which the town could in any way be presumed to have, and no allowance would be made for the failure to collect any proportion of taxes. Then, against this estimated income they would draw up a budget of expenses based upon these inflated figures. The result was that a town which had a budget of, say, \$10,000, including the salaries of a great number of small office-holders, and large amounts for street-cleaning, repairing of plazas and public buildings, would find at the end of the year that it had really collected only \$5,000 of the estimated income, thus leaving a deficit. The unfortunate part of it, however, was that the money was not applied proportionately to the current expenses, but would be spent according to the caprice or the desires of the *alcalde*, so that at the end of the year the town would find itself with official salaries unpaid, sometimes for a whole year, and generally with a large bill owing for materials furnished.

One of the rules laid down in the municipal law was that in making up budgets for any fiscal year they should first include any deficit for former years. But some of the towns would continue to make up their budgets as liberally as ever, and invent new assets, such as uncollected taxes, etc., to make up an increased income. The result was that when the old administrations passed out at the last election, and the

new party, which has carried a large majority of the towns, came to take hold, many of them found themselves in the position that every cent of income of the town, which they have any hopes of collecting this year, was already mortgaged to pay the deficits of past years, and they are left without one cent of income to keep the town running. Such a condition of affairs naturally cannot be allowed to go on, and as much relief as can be given administratively is being given them by the Secretary's office, allowing them to set apart from their income a certain proportion to pay off back debts, and permitting them to devote the remainder to the running expenses of the current year. Also, a bill was passed at the last Legislature appointing a joint commission of both houses of the Assembly to sit during the summer and take up the question of municipal government; to see if some form of administration cannot be devised which would be more economical and more easy of supervision than the present system, and also to try to devise some means to get the municipalities out of the financial chaos into which they have fallen. It is only fair to add, however, that there are several instances of towns which have been well and economically administered, and I believe that a great many instances of municipal mismanagement have arisen as much from lack of experience on the part of municipal officials as from incapacity.

As to the question of administration in general, the chief problem is to adapt the social, economical, and ethical conditions of Porto Rico to conditions existing in the United States. Speaking casually this is easy, as there are only four or five broad principles which must be established in this island; but when we come to the method of establishing them, and the details of the laws whereby they are to be established; we take up a far more complicated proposition. Naturally the Americans resident on the island, connected with the government, come from different States of the Union, and although the principles which we like to call American principles are identical in every State of the Union, yet the method of applying these principles varies materially in every State. The broad statement with which all Americans agree has been, "We must Americanize Porto Rico," but when it comes to what kind of an American we propose to make of the Porto Rican there arises a difference of opinion. We have adopted for the island laws from the codes of every State in the Union, although I believe the codes of California and Montana have been resorted to most largely. Each American member of the Council naturally drew from the laws with which he was most familiar, and thus we find a little flavor of every State in the Union in the laws, with the one exception of the State of Louisiana, which perhaps more nearly resembles Porto Rico in conditions than any other State in the Union. The Porto Rican himself is, I think, a little bewildered. Every Porto Rican who is sufficiently educated to think at all has an earnest desire to embody in the Porto Rican laws the great principles of the American Constitution, but, at the same time, when he finds that the laws and the codes to which he has been accustomed are being destroyed and replaced by strange and foreign codes, he is not only bewildered, but sometimes a little resentful. This must necessarily be so. It is inevitable that, where a system which has existed for four hundred years is shattered and a new system and new customs are established in four years, a certain lost feeling must come over the people, and it is not surprising that a certain amount of resentment creeps in. Lawyers of lifelong standing at the Bar find themselves obliged to study their profession anew, and registers of property who had invested their fortunes in their notarial deeds find themselves ruined, and a new system of taxation affects every merchant and property owner. It is not so much the actual changes, or the actual conditions, which create any uneasiness which exists, but the fear of the unknown. Every year finds them better satisfied as they grow more accustomed to the changes, but during the dark days when they were struggling with the new conditions there was much complaint and much criticism.

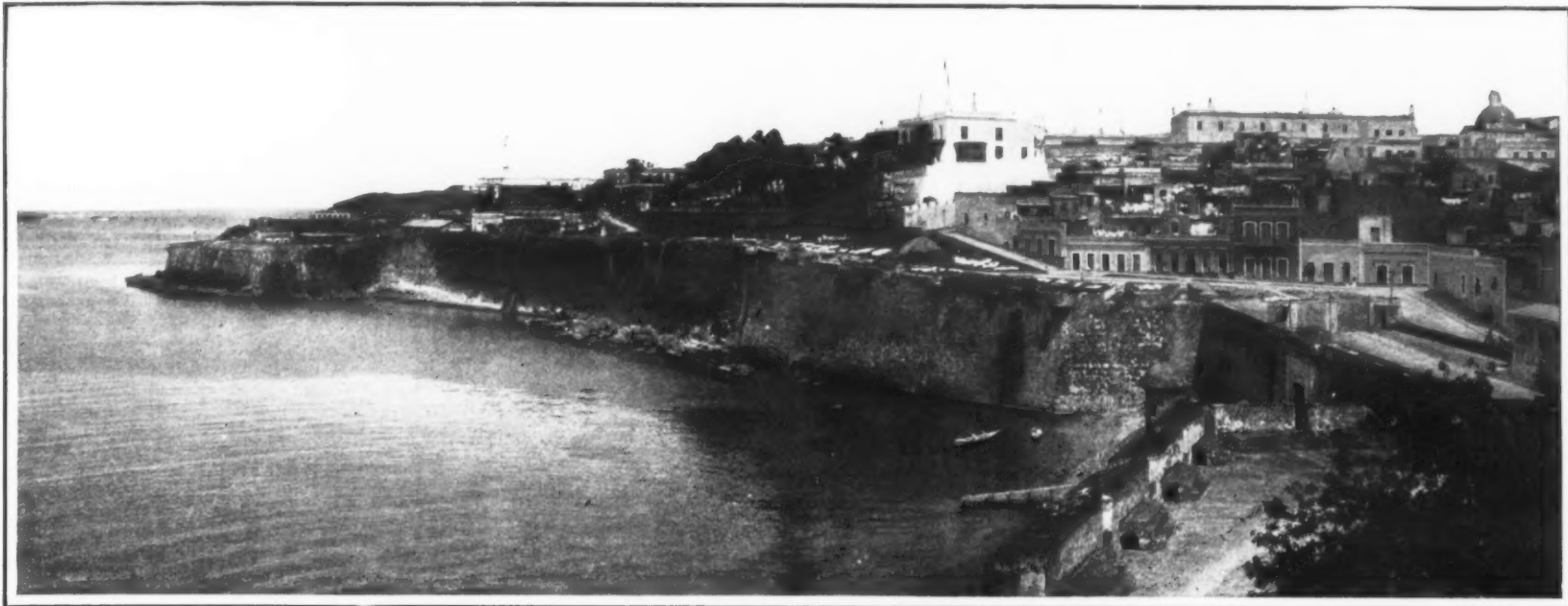
The constructive work of the Porto Rican government is finished. When civil government was first established it was absolutely necessary to get laws upon the statute-books and to create the entire machinery of a government; the laws are now on the statute-books and the machinery of government is completed. There is no question that the laws need amending and polishing, and the machinery undoubtedly creaks in places, but, nevertheless, it will work, and work successfully. The revenue system brings in sufficient money to pay the expenses of the government, to keep the roads in repair, and to pay six or seven hundred thousand dollars for the education of the children. Mr. Post has kindly summed up the situation for LESLIE'S readers as follows:

"The problem before the government is to try to utilize the machinery now that it is running. We will have to impress upon capital in the United States that it can come to Porto Rico with safety and with profit; we have to teach our own people that sugar and coffee



HON. BEEKMAN WINTHROP,  
Governor of Porto Rico, at work in his office at San Juan.—T. C. Muller.

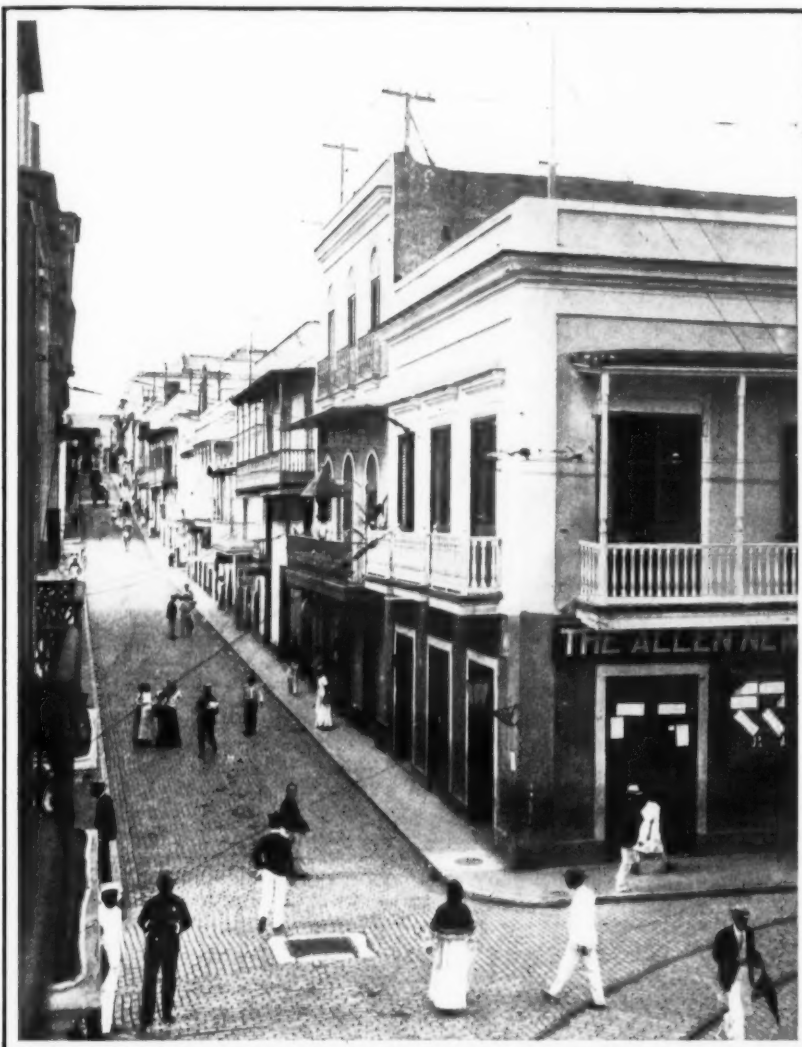




PANORAMIC VIEW OF A SECTION OF SAN JUAN, WITH EL MORRO AT EXTREME LEFT AND CASA BLANCA IN CENTRE.



CURIOUS SUN-DIAL ON THE FORTELEZA, OVER FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OLD.



EL STADO, ONE OF THE LEADING BUSINESS STREETS IN PORTO RICO'S CAPITAL.



ANCIENT PLAZA IN THE HEART OF THE CITY, WITH POST-OFFICE AT LEFT.

# BEAUTIFUL PORTO RICO, OUR VALUED ISLAND POSSESSION.

LATEST PICTURES OF SAN JUAN, THE ISLAND'S CAPITAL, FROM WHICH IT IS WELL GOVERNED ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

*Photographs by T. C. Muller, our staff photographer, who lately visited the island. See opposite page.*





CROWD WATCHING WITH INTENSE INTEREST THE FINISH IN ONE OF THE CLOSEST MATCHES IN THE TOURNAMENT.

MISS MARY H. DUTTON,  
Oakley Country Club, Water-  
town, Mass., winner of the  
women's championship.DR. LEE HARBAN,  
Columbia Golf Club, Washing-  
ton, D. C., winner of the United  
North and South championship.MRS. M. D. PATTERSON,  
Englewood (N. J.) Golf Club,  
former women's champion, de-  
feated by Miss Dutton.C. L. BECKER,  
Woodland Golf Club, Auburn-  
dale, Mass., winner of the  
championship consolation.MRS. JAMES FORD BELL,  
Mineahda Golf Club, Minneap-  
olis, runner-up in the wo-  
men's championship.LATHROP E. BALDWIN,  
Flushing (N. Y.) Country Club,  
runner-up in the champion-  
ship consolation.

## FIRST BIG GOLF TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON OF 1905.

FINISH OF AN EXCITING MATCH, AND THE BEST PLAYERS IN THE UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF TOURNAMENT AT PINEHURST, N. C.—Photographs from H. I. Jillson

are not the only two industries which are capable of exploitation on the island. In other words, the principal attention of the government must be given, for some time to come, to the economic advancement of the island. The government will have to open up the means of communication so that we will not have to pay the enormous prices now necessary for transporting our products to the seacoast; it will have to teach our people the use of labor-saving machinery wherever possible; in fact, to try to bring the production of the island to the highest point possible. We will have to try to market our goods, after we have produced them, in the United States as cheaply as possible. For four hundred years the people have been taught to look to the government for help and guidance in many matters which at home are left entirely to private enterprise. It has always been the policy of the government to avoid as much as possible any form of paternalism, but for many years to come it will be necessary for the government to take the initiative in many propositions. In fact, what the island needs now is a board of directors as much as a government. The last session of the Legislature made two or three distinct steps toward this end. It provided for the establishment of a commercial agency in the United States, whose duty it will be to introduce Porto Rican products in the American market, and it appropriated money to be devoted exclusively to the cultivation of fibre plants and the production of the fibres, such as hemp, sisal, and sanseveria. There is probably no tropical product which will not grow to advantage in Porto Rico, and our oranges and sea-island cotton—new industries just established—have proved themselves profitable. The great difficulty with the island at present, economically, is that we have practically but three industries, sugar, coffee, and tobacco, and if for any reason the condition of any of these is unfavorable the whole island suffers, whereas there are thousands and thousands of acres of land capable of producing which are now lying idle and which would bring wealth to the island if developed. To sum up in a word, therefore, the conditions of today, I would say that the constructive work is practically completed, and the practical work must be pressed as rapidly as possible. Politics merely for the fun of politics must be discouraged, and the whole machinery of the government devoted to the protection and encouragement of the financial interests of the island."

## Santo Domingo, a Demoralized Republic.

SANTO DOMINGO looks like the ruined city of an extinct race, re-roofed and re-shuttered, to be the

habitation of an inferior population. Likewise, its government hangs limp and tattered upon its people as if a pigmy had donned the second-hand garments of a giant. In name, it is the republic that has been the ambition of free men. In fact, it is a feudal system based on custom-houses. In this is the explanation alike of internal revolution threatening the present government of the octroon President, Carlos F. Morales, and of impending disaster from without in the threat of foreign Powers to seize ports for the satisfaction of claims. In this, too, is the explanation of what President Morales says is his country's sole salvation—administration of the customs by the American government. The stage mob for this melodrama is composed of barefooted, dwarf negro soldiers, willing to fight for or against anybody at fifty cents a day, their leaders a crowd of barefooted negro generals, who wear gold lace instead of the blue dungaree of the rank and file. In the foreground is the old sea wall of the capital city's fortress, pock-marked deep with the bullets of many firing-parties. This is the Dominican substitute for a political prison, the end of such failures in government as cannot escape to exile, the ever-impending danger to President Morales if he cannot conquer present difficulties, the sole permanent monument erected to what goes by the name of free government on this island. For scenery and background pre-Vaubon walls and fortresses tower behind the straggling lines of Falstaffian soldiery, and massive, age-worn cathedrals loom here and there. Volleys rattle against the walls that shelter the bones of Columbus as frequently as rain-drops.

From the prosperous days of Diego Columbus's viceroyalty Santo Domingo has degenerated to a waste, penetrated only by straggling trails, with a population which people on the spot say should not be put above 200,000, in spite of the usual allowance given of three times that figure. There are no schools. Direct taxation is unknown, nor are there internal revenues. Government of all kinds derives its money from custom-houses. Each governor of a province has a custom-house. From its revenues he pays his expenses and maintains a force of men. By force, bluff, threats, or diplomacy, Morales has reduced to subordination all but one of these quasi-independent governors. The exception is Arias, governor of Monti Cristi. His claws Morales clipped when he persuaded the United States to designate Monti Cristi port as the second custom-house it should occupy for the satisfaction of American claims under an arrangement prior to the defeated treaty. Arias and Roderiguez, his lieutenant, deprived of revenue to support rebel-

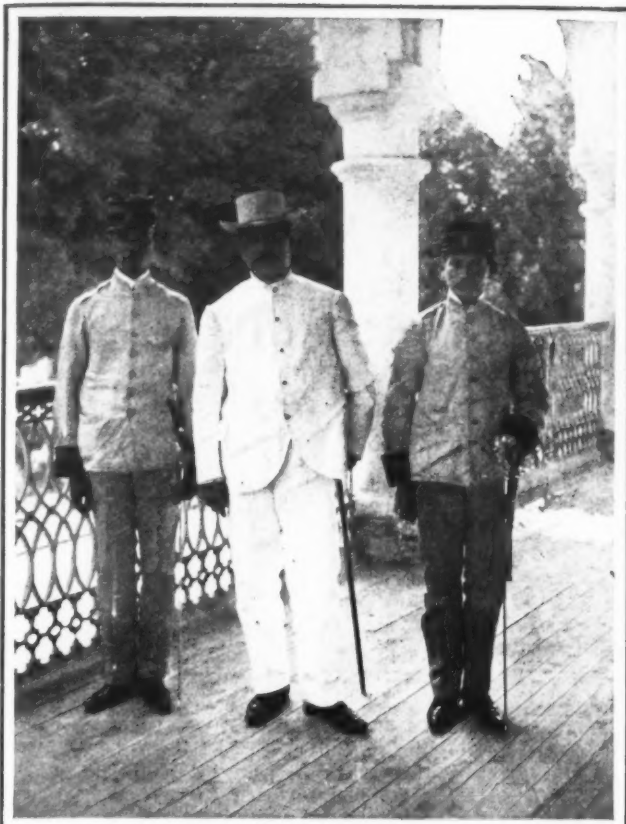
lion, are expected any day to start for the capital with what force they have. They are of the Jiminista party. President Jimenez was deposed by the Horacista party, named for Horacio Vasquez, chief clansman of the Cibao region lying between Monti Cristi and the capital. Wos y Gill, successor to Jimenez, was driven out by a combination of Jiminista and Horacista forces. Carlos F. Morales, ex-Jesuit priest, but then Jiminista governor of Puerto Plata, who helped in this revolution, intrigued himself into the presidency as a compromise candidate to succeed Wos y Gill. Soon after, the Jiminista people broke with him, and the last revolution was their first attempt to unseat him. The Horacistas supported Morales then as they do now. Morales is confident of his ability to defeat the second anticipated Jiminista uprising.

But the danger he fears is the seizure of his ports by foreign creditors. The Dominican debt of \$32,000,000 dates from about 1888, and is the cumulative result of many successful revolutions having been capitalized abroad. The Dominican revenues are \$1,500,000 a year. The unratified treaty with the United States would have meant American administration of all Dominican custom-houses, forty-five per cent. of the collections going to support the government, the rest to the satisfaction of the foreign debt. It would have meant the end of revolutions, because it would have removed the custom-houses, the basis for every revolution, from the reach of insurgents. Independent action by foreign creditors, backed by German, Italian, and French war-ships, would mean anarchy for Santo Domingo. There would be no surety to the government of any revenues in such an arrangement, and without a custom-house neither Morales nor any other could maintain a force of soldiery a day. Without the barefooted soldiers neither general nor local government could exist. But the United States, declining to help foreign creditors secure their own from Santo Domingo, has secured two ports to satisfy its own citizens. People in the West Indies do not see in the Monroe Doctrine any safeguard against foreign Powers following this example under the circumstances. Their hope, and that of Morales, is that Secretary Hay will in some fashion put off the evil day until Congress shall have another opportunity to either consider the Dominican treaty or adopt a joint resolution empowering the President to make some equivalent arrangement.

T. C. MULLER.

NOTHING will quicker revolutionize the system and put new life into it than Abbott's Angostura Bitters. At druggists' and grocers'.

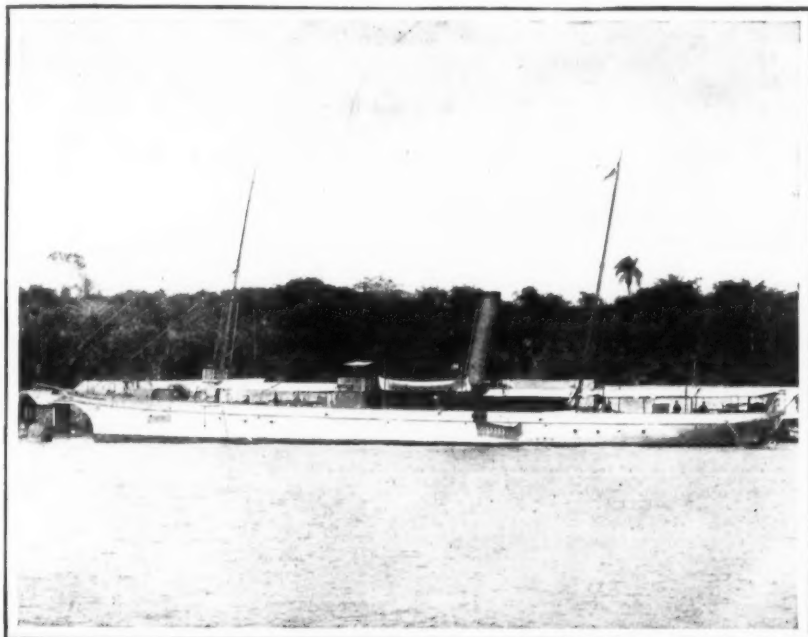




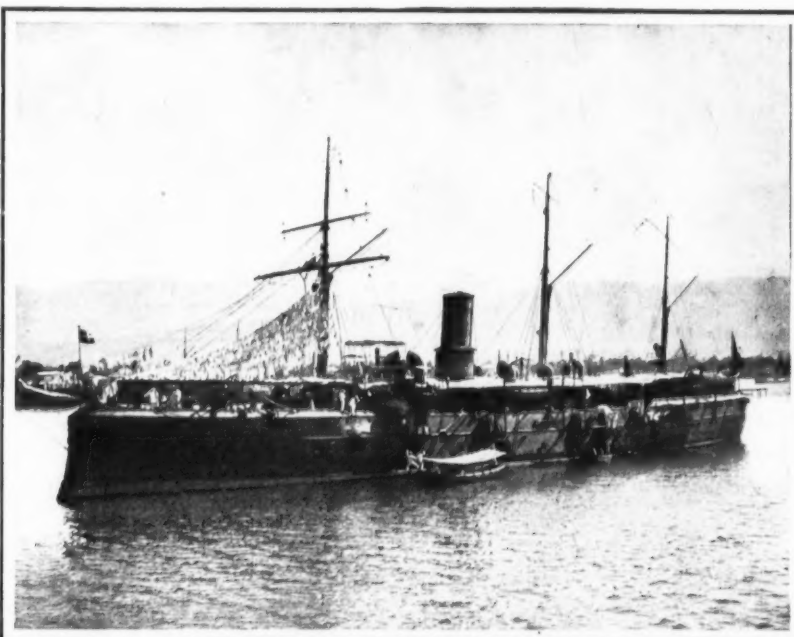
PRESIDENT CARLOS MORALÉS (CENTRE), OF SANTO DOMINGO, AND HIS AIDS.



SOLDIERS OF MORALES'S ARMY AT DRILL IN THE FORTRESS AT THE CAPITAL.



THE ENTIRE DOMINICAN NAVY—THE GUN-BOAT "PRESIDENCIA."



ITALIAN CRUISER "CALABRIA" AT SANTO DOMINGO TO PROTECT ITALIAN INTERESTS.



OLD SPANISH GUN MOUNTED IN THE FORTRESS AT SANTO DOMINGO.



CURIOUS ENTRANCE TO SANTO DOMINGO'S ANCIENT FORTRESS.

### THE REPUBLIC OF REVOLUTIONS.

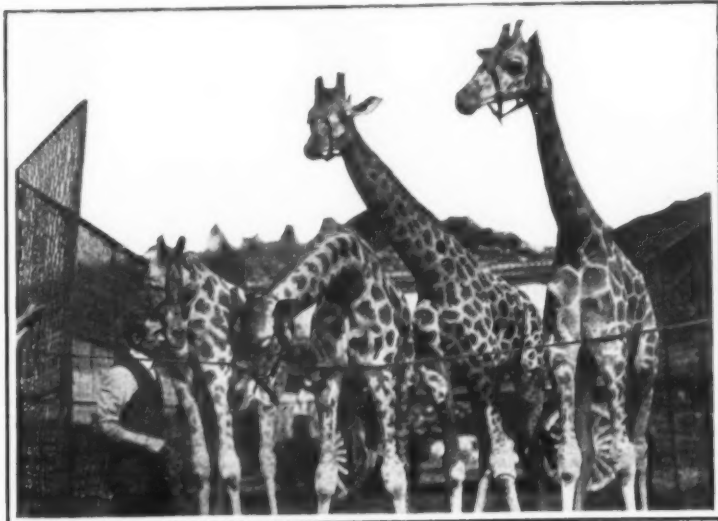
TIMELY GLIMPSES OF THE TROUBLED ISLAND OF SANTO DOMINGO, WHOSE DISORDERED FINANCIAL CONDITION THE UNITED STATES WILL STRIVE TO REPAIR.

*Photographs by T. C. Muller, our staff photographer, who recently visited the island. See opposite page.*



# COSTLIEST SHOW ANIMALS IN THE WORLD

By R. F. Hamilton



FOUR HANDSOME GIRAFFES WHICH \$40,000 COULD NOT BUY.

secured another good specimen of the white elephant, which he had purchased from King Theodore, of Burmah. The white elephant was safely shipped to London and placed in the London Zoological Garden, where it could be visited by British officials and army officers who had previously been in India and who could establish its genuineness. From there it was re-shipped to New York and exhibited in Madison Square Garden,



TRAINED ELEPHANTS VALUED AT \$10,000 EACH.—Phelan.

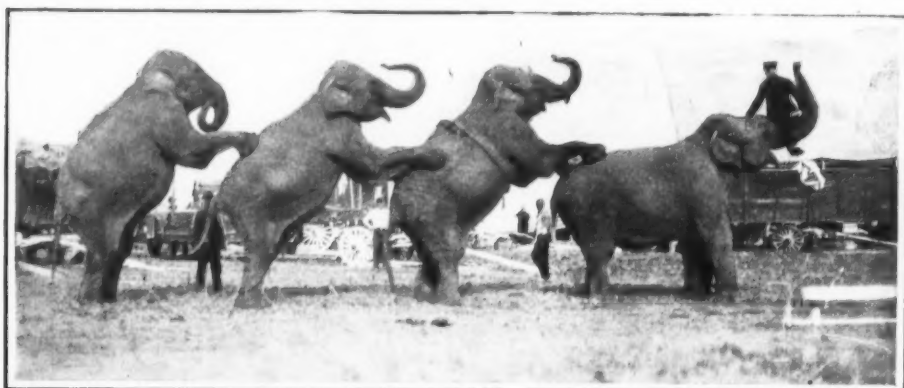
TO THE AVERAGE business man it would seem a ridiculous proposition to invest a large amount of money in an animal of any description, but to the showman the amount of money it is possible to invest

together with its native attendants, who came from India with it. That single specimen of the white elephant cost the Barnum & Bailey show about \$280,000, which sum included the cost of the first two that died in port on board the vessel.

The next most valuable animal bought by Mr. Bailey was "Jumbo," the largest elephant ever known, a real giant of the jungle. One of the show's agents, Mr. Joel E. Warner, an ex-mayor of Lansing, Mich., was sent to Europe to see what he could discover in the way of novel attractions, and upon his

a giantess chimpanzee, also costing \$3,500. She was purchased from the Zoological Garden, Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Bailey loaned her to Central Park in the winter for public exhibition, and in the summer season she traveled with the show. No value could be placed upon either of these two big apes beyond the purchase price, but it is safe to say that \$100,000 would not have bought either of them. "Johanna" was with the show seven years, and was taught to do all kinds of tricks—sleep in a bed, dress and undress herself, use a cup and saucer, knife, fork, and spoon, the same as human beings; to drink out of a bottle, to smoke cigarettes, and, strange to say, she would expectorate in precisely the same manner as a man would. She died in Regensburg, Bavaria, while the show was in that city. "Chico" had died several years before the Barnum & Bailey show left America.

The first elephant ever born in captivity, of which there is any record, was born in Philadelphia in 1880, and was named "Columbia." She was born with Mr. J. A. Bailey's London circus. Mr. Barnum sent Mr. Bailey a telegram, offering Mr. Bailey \$100,000 for the little elephant. Mr. Bailey refused this very handsome offer, and used Barnum's own telegram against him, thus establishing a value for the elephant. The animal is still alive and is with one of the Barnum & Bailey herds. Giraffes at the present day are both very scarce and very high-priced. Seven years ago there were but three in captivity—one with the menagerie of the Barnum & Bailey show, which died on its way to Europe in 1897. For five years this show was without a giraffe to complete its menagerie, and only succeeded in getting one on its return to America. It now has four of these beautiful creatures, for which



FOUR PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, A VERY COSTLY TROUPE.

in that way is limited only by the extent of his bank account. Showmen will give any sum, if they have it, for a rare beast, bird, or reptile, provided, in their judgment, it will excite sufficient curiosity to bring them a return. Vast sums are invested in animals in this country to-day by showmen, irrespective of the capital represented in creatures confined in zoological gardens throughout the country.

Some years ago Mr. Bailey, the prominent showman, dispatched an agent by the name of Gaylord to India to secure a white elephant. Gaylord succeeded in obtaining two excellent specimens, and they were loaded on the steamer at Hong-Kong for shipment to the United States, but were found dead the morning the vessel was to sail. It was said at the time that they were killed by some of the natives because of a superstition to the effect that were a white elephant to leave India dire disasters of all kinds would afflict the country. Mr. Gaylord took passage for San Francisco, notifying Mr. Bailey that he would arrive there on such and such a day. Mr. Bailey took the train from New York, met Mr. Gaylord at San Francisco, and in the conversation that took place asked Mr. Gaylord, "Are there any more specimens of the white elephant that can be obtained?" Mr. Gaylord replied, "Yes; I think there are." "Then," said Mr. Bailey, "return immediately and get one." "Do you mean for me to return at once, Mr. Bailey?" said Gaylord. "At once," replied Mr. Bailey. "Can I not visit my family? I have been away a long time." "No," Mr. Bailey replied; "go right back on this same steamer."

Gaylord returned to India, and afterward Mr. Bailey received a cablegram to the effect that he had

return to New York, Mr. Bailey asked him, "What is the biggest thing you saw on the other side?" Mr. Warner replied: "An elephant in the London Zoo." "How tall was he?" said Mr. Bailey. Mr. Warner, standing on a chair, reached up and marked a spot on the wall with the point of his cane, remarking: "As big as that." Mr. Bailey then said: "Go right back and get him." Subsequently the elephant was purchased from the London Zoo for about \$10,000, which sum was largely added to by the transportation and duty paid at New York on his arrival, totalizing a sum of about \$35,000. But he paid for himself in one week in New York.

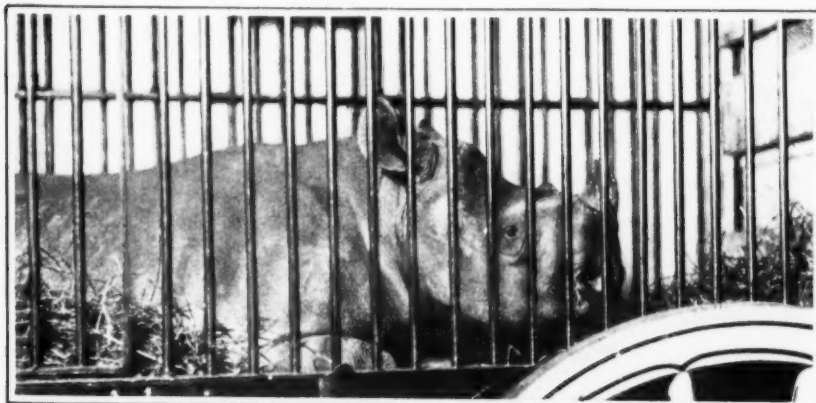
Another valuable animal was "Chico," possessing some of the characteristics of the chimpanzee, but which was clearly as much a new species of gorilla as du Chaillu's "Kula Gamba," though the species was never determined. That animal cost \$3,500. The next animal of importance placed on exhibition by Barnum & Bailey was the now well-known "Johanna,"



A GROUP OF FINE CAMELS OF HIGH VALUE.—Phelan

\$40,000 was refused last year. The Bronx Zoological Garden sold a rhinoceros, it is said, for \$17,000 a year ago. Mr. Bailey has one rhinoceros, costing him

*Continued on page 402.*



A RHINOCEROS WHICH COST \$13,000.



A CAGED HIPPOPOTAMUS WORTH \$10,000.





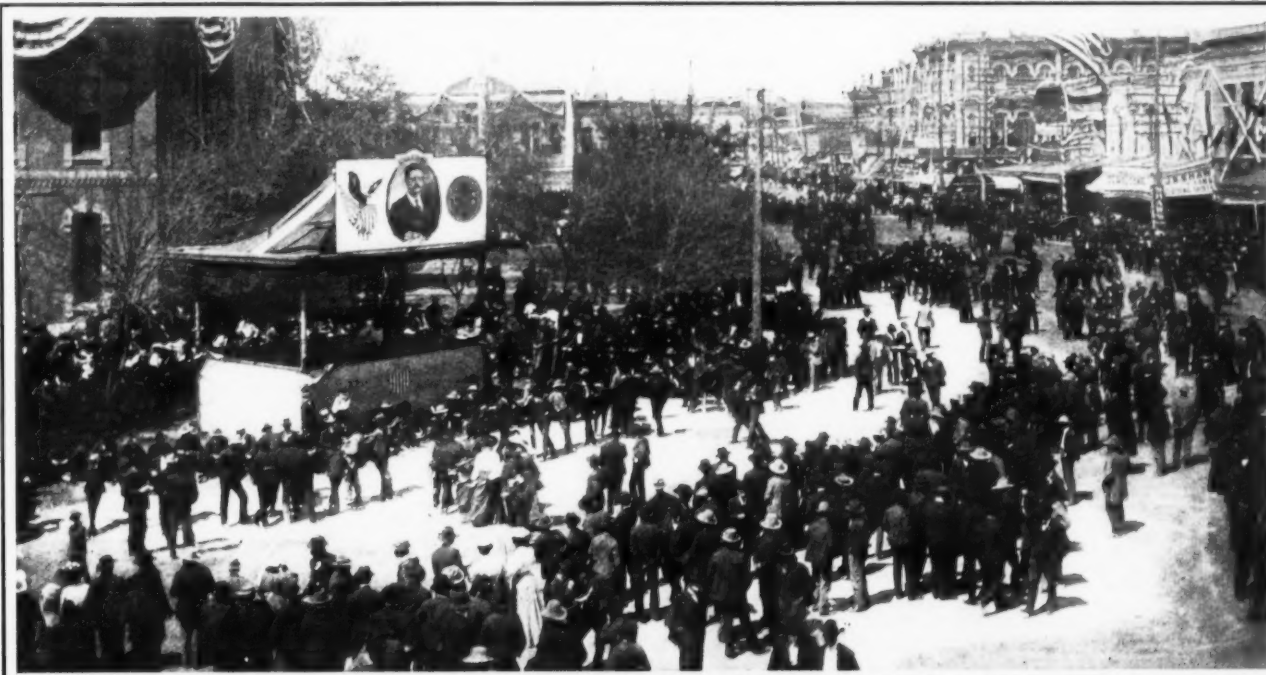
ADDRESSING AN ATTENTIVE CROWD AT ATOKA, I. T.  
From stereograph, copyright 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.



A BOUQUET FOR THE PRESIDENT  
AT SHERMAN, TEX.—Clogenson.



DELIVERING A BRIEF SPEECH AT DURANT, I. T.  
From stereograph, copyright 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.



STREETS OF SHERMAN, TEX., THROGGED WITH PEOPLE WAITING TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.—Clogenson.



TELLING THE PEOPLE AT WAGONER, I. T., THAT THEIR TERRITORY FURNISHED MANY OF THE  
ROUGH RIDERS.—From stereograph, copyright 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.



WELCOMED AT DENISON, TEX., BY AN IMMENSE AND ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING.  
From stereograph, copyright 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.

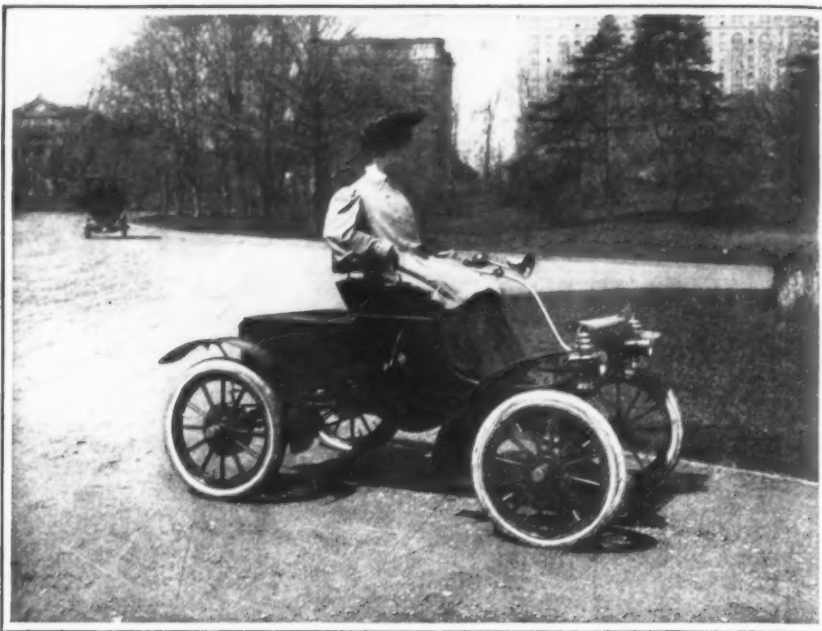
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S WELCOME IN THE SOUTHWEST.  
HEARTILY GREETED IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY AND THE LONE STAR STATE BY ADMIRING CROWDS WHO  
APPLAUD HIS SPEECHES.



# THE MAN IN THE AUTO



NEW TYPE OF AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S TOURING ROADSTER—A WINTON MODEL C (ONLY FOUR-CYLINDER RUNABOUT MADE), WITH PERCY OWEN AT THE WHEEL.—Lazarusnick.

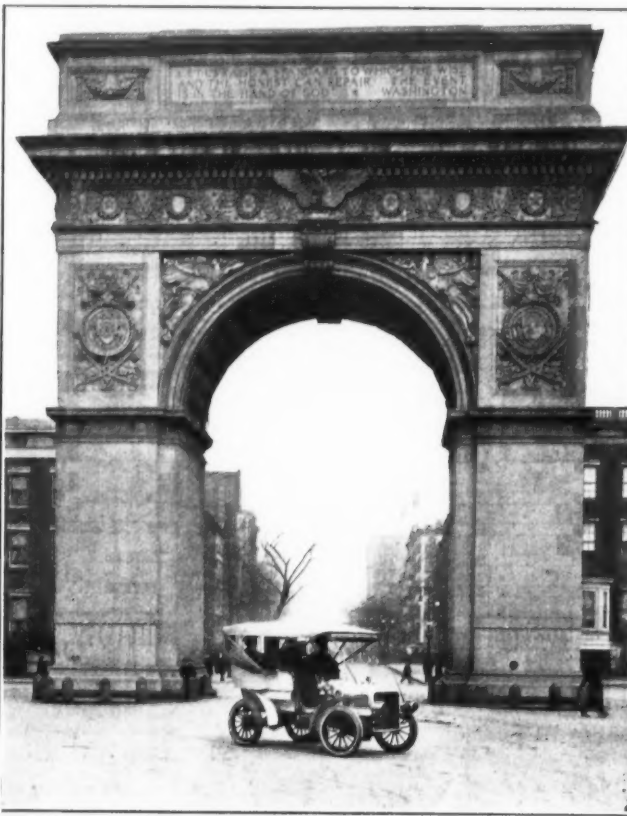


AN OLDSMOBILE, RUNABOUT, MODEL OF 1905, SPECIALLY ADAPTED, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS SIMPLICITY, FOR LADIES' USE.—T. C. Muller.

**POSTPONEMENTS** and cancellations of the previously announced list of coming events include the Boston hill climb, which is now set down for May 30th, Decoration Day, instead of on Patriots' Day. The current week was also to have been the week of the carnival at Lakewood, N. J., but for various reasons the function has been called off altogether, for which relief I give much thanks; for the fewer road races we hold, the more friends we make and the fewer antagonisms we arouse. Morris Park will open on May 20th, the American Automobile Association promoting the event itself to replenish its diminished exchequer. In the East and in the West the clubs promote the races, hence why not the American Automobile Association in New York, if our clubs will not, instead of the wily and grafting promoter who is only interested in the gate receipts?

**AT LAST** the professional goats and the amateur sheep are separated officially by the rule recently adopted by the racing board of the American Automobile Association defining an amateur driver, which says that "An amateur driver is one who does not race for hire, or who is not actively engaged in the automobile trade, or who does not gain a livelihood, or any part of it, as the result of his racing, or who has never been declared a professional by any sport-governing body." Heretofore the American Automobile Association racing board has not ruled at all on the vexed subject. A rule is of course better than no rule at all, but has the board ruled wisely and well? In every other sport one is an amateur until he follows it for hire or for cash prizes, the only notable exception being the New York horse-show prizes, where choice is given the gentleman drivers or owners, of cash or plate of equal value. In England the line between gentleman amateurs and professionals is very sharply drawn in every sport. Practical indeed are the rules of the Federation of American Motorcyclists for classification of competitors, founded on the wisdom of twenty-five years of bicycle-racing experience. I commend them to the American Automobile Association racing board. Here they are: Section 1 says two classes of competitors shall be recognized—amateurs and professionals. Section 2 says an amateur shall be construed to be a man who has not, since January 1st, 1905, competed in any sport against a professional or for cash, whether in the form of prizes, wagers, gate receipts, or "appearance money"; who has not sold or otherwise realized pecuniary benefit from a prize, and who does not engage in competition as a means, or partial means, of livelihood. Section 3 says a professional shall be construed to be a rider who competes for cash, or has competed for cash, or accepts other monetary considerations, or who engages in competition as a means, or partial means, of livelihood.

**OUR RACING BOARD** at one fell swoop makes such men as Windsor F. White, Colonel Pope, et. al.—men who care nothing for racing, personally—professionals because they are "actively engaged in the automobile trade." An amateur has been defined "as one who does not do things well," so we must assume that because our great makers of automobiles build good cars they are, *per se*, professionals. Well, the racing board at least took the easiest way out of the dilemma in thus making a lot of gentlemen drivers professionals, for they could never, with all the rules



WHITE STEAM-CAR IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON ARCH, NEW YORK, WHERE THE AUTOMOBILE PARADE, APRIL 29TH, WILL START.—Targill.



MOUNTED POLICEMAN AT NEW YORK TRAINING HIS HORSE NOT TO FEAR THE AUTOMOBILE.—Earle.

in the world, have made gentlemen out of many of our professionals.

**NEW YORK'S** second annual automobile May-day parade will take place on the 29th, the last Saturday of this month. One of our illustrations shows the beautiful Washington Arch and a White steamer (as usual conspicuous in our public demonstrations) in front of it, where the parade will form at Washington Square, and go from there up Fifth Avenue all the way to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and thence west to Riverside Drive, thence north to and around Grant's Tomb, thence south along the drive to Seventy-second Street, thence east to Broadway, and south to Sixty-fifth Street, where the parade will disband. The chief marshal and guests will review the paraders,

probably on Riverside Drive or on West Seventy-second Street. Industrial vehicles are barred, and if, unlike last year, the weather gods will smile, the turnout should be an impressive spectacle of our numbers and power, mechanically and otherwise, and convey a hint to our lawmakers and executives. Automobilists from everywhere will be in line.

**ABROAD**, high-powered touring cars seating two only are popular, because the gentleman owner who understands his car prefers to drive it himself, with his wife or a good friend for a companion, instead of a chauffeur. Another reason for its popularity is the absence of the big tonneau in the rear, which does not look well empty and when filled reduces the speed. Besides, two are company, and three or more are a crowd. Here the fad has come also, and another of our pictures shows an early-morning scene late in April in Central Park and a new type of American gentleman's touring roadster—the only four-cylinder runabout made—a Winton model C, from Cleveland, of 16 20 horsepower, with Percy Owen, who was famous locally a year or two ago as a daring track driver, and in the Winton Bullet internationally so in the 1903 Bennett race in Ireland, at the wheel.

**THE ETERNAL** feminine has, however, adopted the light runabout, of which the Oldsmobile is typical, as her own. It sets low to the ground, she can crank it from the seat, its short wheel base gives it easy control, and for shopping and little runs with a woman friend alongside, it is ideal; hence it has endeared itself to the feminine heart; besides that, it is a bargain. The familiar curved dash has this season a new member added to the family, a model with a square bonnet in front and fitted with divided seats—sometimes also with a glass front detachable canopy top or a folding canvas cape hood top, which gives the great little car a decidedly swell appearance. ALEX SCHWALBACH.

## A Carnival in the West.

**THE DELEGATES** to the national convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Denver, next fall, are to visit Cheyenne, Wyo., where they are to be royally entertained. The programme for their entertainment will include the Frontier Days celebration for 1905, which is to be held on September 2d, 4th, and 5th. Among the features of the celebration will be a contest for the Union Pacific's world's championship saddle, to be presented to the world's best rider upon wild bucking and pitching horses; wild cow-pony races, steer roping, stake races, Indian races, women's cow-pony races, and other feats of horsemanship.

## Baby Sleeps, Mother Rests

AFTER A WARM BATH WITH CUTICURA SOAP AND A SINGLE APPLICATION OF CUTICURA

OINTMENT, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. This treatment means instant relief, refreshing sleep and speedy cure for skin-tortured, disfigured, itching and burning babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in the severest forms of skin and scalp humors, eczemas, rashes and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.





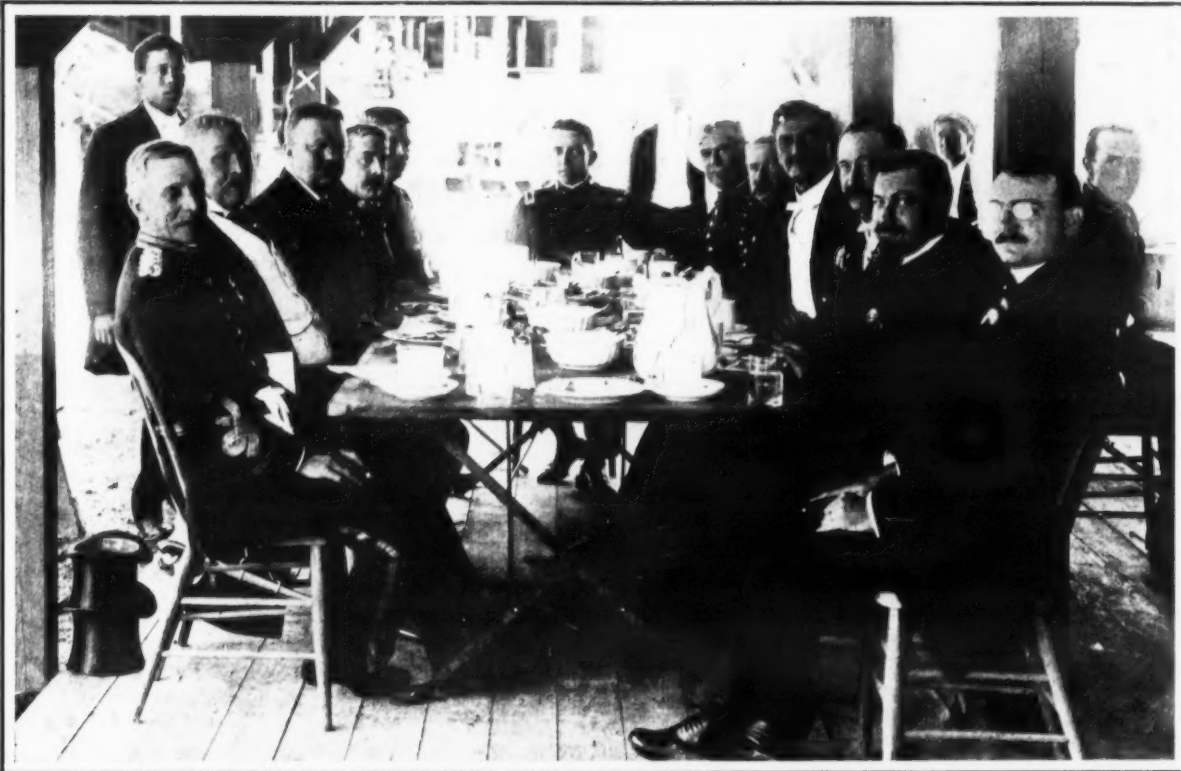
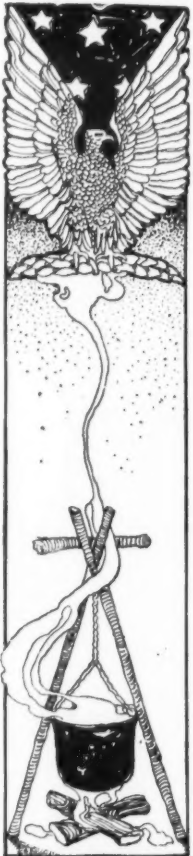
PRESIDENT (X) IN CARRIAGE REVIEWING THE TROOPS AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Beals.



RIDING IN A DECORATED CARRIAGE AT SHERMAN, TEX.—ON BACK SEAT, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND MAYOR A. A. FIELDER; ON FRONT SEAT, HON. CECIL A. LYON AND SECRETARY LOEB.—Clogenson.



GOVERNOR LANGHAM, OF TEXAS, RIDING, AT AUSTIN, THE STATE CAPITAL, IN THE SAME CARRIAGE WITH THE PRESIDENT.—Beals.



THE COLONEL (X) MESSING AT THE ROUGH RIDERS' CAMP, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WITH HIS COMRADES OF THE LATE WAR.—Beals.



GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ROUGH RIDERS AND THEIR FORMER COMMANDER (X) AT THE SAN ANTONIO REUNION.

TEXAS ALL ENTHUSIASM OVER THE ROUGH RIDERS' CHIEF.  
OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS EAGERLY HONOR THE PRESIDENT, AND THE LATTER THE IDOL OF HIS OLD REGIMENT AT ITS REUNION.



# THE GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTHERN OREGON

EACH YEAR the golden-winged goddess takes new flight and bids the restless fortune-hunter hie to other fields. The El Dorados, Bonanzas, and Golcondas of the great mineral Northwest are as changeable as the men who find them. One year it is the ice-glittering peaks of Alaska; another year and it is the remote mountains of Buffalo Hump; still another year and the scene shifts to the bleak and burning desert of Tonopah; and yet another, and the golden-winged goddess leads the never-halting line up the narrow trails of the Siskiyou and over the rocky defiles into the Oregon country. Here, on the great divide between two great States—America's pioneer mining States—and into the old-time camps whence she led the same line half a century ago, the goddess pauses in her flight.

After fifty years the southern Oregon gold fields have been discovered again. And the last discovery, shorn of the romance of the first, with capital, enterprise, and practical mining ability as its prime requisites, has always brought greater rewards than all the glittering and fabulous clean-ups of the palmy days.

Southern Oregon is one of those favored Utopian gold fields in which the Great Amalgamator upturned His retorting-pot and spilled the yellow fluid promiscuously. Fortunes have been found under apple-trees here. Great bunches of monometal, incased in hugh wasp-nest jackets, set shallowly, have been uncovered with a dozen blows of the miner's pick. One such bunch, filling a shallow crater on Gold Hill, yielded a half-million dollars in five weeks.

Those glittering tales are not all of "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49." For only this past summer Ray Briggs, an eighteen-year-old boy, and the son of an Oregon mountaineer and prospector, while out hunting south of Grant's Pass, stumbled upon a fortune. He struck a buck trail and followed the sign up Sucker Creek from his father's ranch. Hour after hour he trailed and was led well up the Siskiyou divide, where he came upon the game and fired.

Did he get 'im?

Well, no matter. That which concerns us most is the discovery the boy made when he clambered down the steep mountain-side on Upper Sucker. He stumbled over a big stone that was very heavy and gave off a sound like lead. He picked it up and broke off a fragment. The broken fragment glittered bright and yellow. Then the boy knew the big stone was full of gold. He tossed it into his hunting-bag, and crawling up, dug away the loose earth beneath the overhanging manzanita. Lo! There, just beneath the shallow covering, reposed a glory-hole that would have made Solomon smile. In three short weeks \$30,000 was mortared from it by hand dolly and pestle.

Five years ago an energetic young mining man, representing Eastern capital, crawled through the manzanita and chaparral undergrowth of the Grave Creek district, looking for a mine—not any mine in particular, but some one that looked promising. He did not find a mine, but he came upon two men and a mule operating a primitive arrastre on Browning Mountain. The two men had ground out \$35,000 from their prospect by their crude mill and were content in the knowledge that they had a good thing. Would they sell? Yes, if they got their price. Secretly they believed the proposition was "pinching," and they deemed it wise to sell. The energetic young man made them an offer of \$30,000 and they accepted, laughing in their sleeves at the way they beat the tenderfoot.

As a matter of fact, the two men, like the mule, did not know a mine when they saw one.

That was five years ago. Now, instead of the arrastre, two mills with their thundering battery of forty stamps awake the echoes on Browning Mountain. A cyanide plant, with a daily capacity of 100 tons, is working, and a regular monthly dividend of

By Ernest C. Rowe, staff correspondent

\$40,000 is being paid—\$5,000 more each month than the original investment. Such is the pea-pod history of the Greenback.

If you want to become still more deeply impressed



MILL AT GRANITE HILL MINE.

with the worth and richness of the southern Oregon gold fields, take the stage any morning and ride out to Granite Hill from Grant's Pass. It is an eight-mile drive, leading you well up the pine-clad and ledge-ribbed coast mountains. Arriving at Granite Hill camp you will be struck with the bustle and stir and activity of things. Especially you will be struck by this if you were out there only a few short years ago, when the old arrastre, now bramble-covered, comprised the treating plant of the infantile proposition.

But how that infant has grown! Already a thriving town has sprung up there, supported entirely by the mine. There are two stages daily, bringing passengers, supplies, and mail.

The new mill is the best-equipped—the most complete in detail—of any property in Oregon. Two engines operate the battery, compressor, vanners, and dynamo. The hoist is driven by a separate twin engine, the long cable winding over two monster steel drums. This hoist will carry the development of the mine to the depth of 3,000 feet.

As the Greenback produced its fortune by one arrastre, "in the days of old," the Granite Hill produced several fortunes by three of them during the pioneer days. One of them ground out \$20,000 from the Jumbo claim, another took \$26,000 from the Bed Rock, and still another extracted \$20,000 from the Red Jacket. These three claims, originally scratched on the surface for their oxidized values and worked as three different propositions, are now undergoing deep development by the Granite Hill management—the American Gold Fields Company, of Chicago—and the first two are proving to be one immense ledge, permanent in value, limitless in depth. The ledge has been traced on Granite Hill over 4,000 feet, and there is a continuous pay shoot in this mine of 1,400 feet. Add to this the three veins of the Red Jacket, the ledges of the Ida, Golden Terry, and other claims of the Granite Hill, to say naught of the vast acreage of placer ground—diggings that have given actual working returns of from \$8,000 to \$15,000 an acre—also the magnificent forest of fir and pine embraced by the 900 acres of these properties, and you have a proposition whose worth and magnitude can only be comprehended by an elastic imagination.

The Granite Hill ledge is one of the big, big things, in the mineral and metal line, that the gold fields of southern Oregon possess. It is a true fissure vein, dipping at an angle of from 60 to 75 degrees, and maintains a width of from five to ten feet. It is a hard, white, and compact though friable and easy-milling quartz, carrying metallic sulphides and free gold. The metallic sulphides consist of pyrite or sulphurets, some arsenopyrite and galena. The free gold is largely in the white quartz, and is frequently present in visible quantity. A portion of the vein stuff also consists of talcose and other magnesium compounds. Thus it will be seen that this ledge bears a remarkable resemblance to the quartz veins systems of California and other prominent auriferous districts of the West.

The forks of Louse Creek flow across the Granite Hill properties and supply an abundance of water for all purposes. The company operates its own saw-mill and keeps a large yard well supplied with lumber for buildings and timbers for the mine.

One-quarter mile from the Granite Hill is the Red Jacket mine, operated in conjunction with the Granite Hill and by the same company. In point of richness the veins of the Red Jacket are superior to the Granite Hill. They are also in an entirely different formation and are composed of a softer ore, carrying a very high percentage of free gold, frequently running \$100 a ton across the entire face of the vein. This mine is developed by an inclined shaft, with head-frame and skip, and has separate machinery and equipment from the Granite Hill.

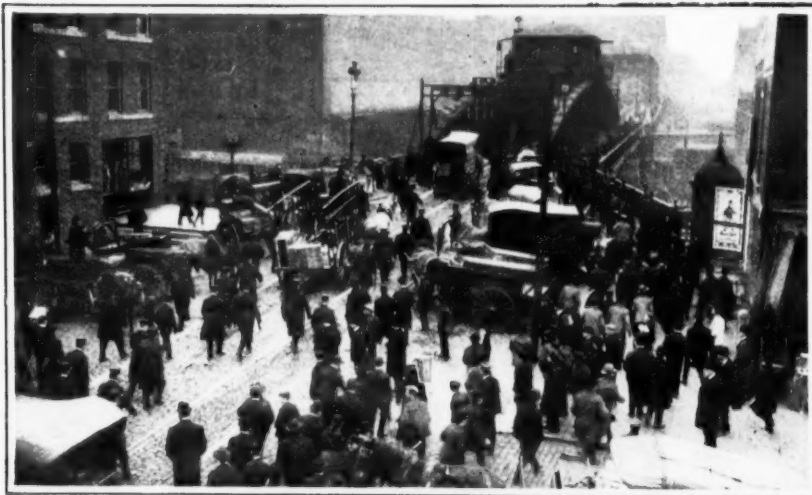
The Granite Hill is a mammoth property. Unlike many mines its magnitude insures returns not only to the present generation, but to the next. It does not mean the mining out of one ledge or of two, but of half a score—enough to keep 100 stamps in constant operation for a century.

Another event of importance to the mining industry of southern Oregon was the building this season of a 100-ton smelter at Takilma for the Waldo copper mines. The plant is owned and operated by the Takilma Smelting Company, composed of Colorado people, who operate a half-dozen similar plants in the silver State. This company is developing and working several copper mines near the smelter.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is mixing mining with politics, and is meeting with as good success in the operation of the Gold Bug mine, southern Oregon, as he had met in the political arena of the State that Tonopah made famous.

Among the southern Oregon properties that have added mills this year, besides the Granite Hill, are the Lucky Queen, Hammersley, and Oro Fino, all of the Granite Hill district; the Vulcan, of the Grave Creek district; Mountain Lion, of Applegate district; and Opp, of Jacksonville district. A peculiar and interesting fact in this regard is that several of these mines were abandoned properties—operated twenty or twenty-five years ago for their surface or oxidized ores, and given up as "pinched-out" propositions. Within the past few years they were taken up by competent and enterprising mining men, systematically and intelligently developed, properly equipped, and are now producing properties giving good returns.

Thus we might go on and enumerate, but pages, aye, volumes, would be required to give space to all there is to tell of the southern Oregon gold fields. Suffice it to say that few, very few, mining districts of the world are as favored by nature as this one is. Timber, water, ideal climate—no severe heat, no cold winds or snows—all these are available to the southern Oregon miner. And in the fat earth, above the placer beds and the ledges, fruits and plants grow in abundance. Verily, the gold-digger of this favored land has much to be thankful for.



SQUAD OF POLICE FORCING VEHICLES THROUGH A BLOCKADE FORMED BY CHAINING TOGETHER THE WAGONS OF STRIKING TEAMSTERS AT THE SOUTH END OF THE DEARBORN STREET BRIDGE OVER THE CHICAGO RIVER.



POLICE, UNDER ASSISTANT CHIEF SCHEUTLER (X), CONVOYING WAGONS WITH NON-UNION DRIVERS DOWN STATE STREET, AMID A CROWD WHO HURLED EGG-SHELLS FILLED WITH SULPHURIC ACID.

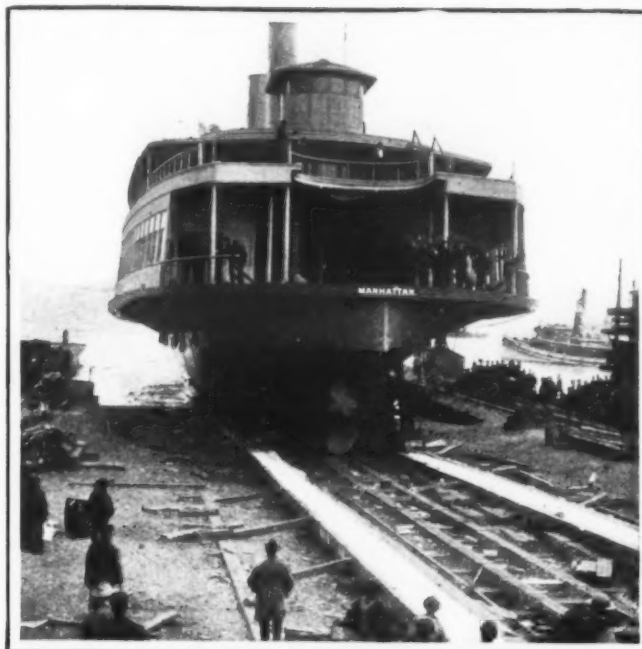
## BIG STRIKE OF TEAMSTERS BLOCKS TRAFFIC IN CHICAGO.

CROWD OBSTRUCTS A STREET WITH WAGONS CHAINED TOGETHER AND ENGAGES IN RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS, GIVING MUCH TROUBLE TO THE POLICE.—Sawyer.





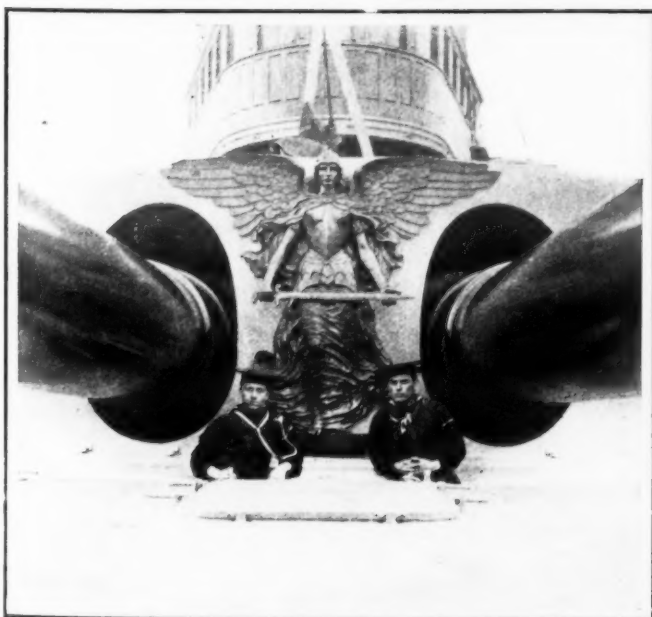
RECRUITS FRESH FROM AUSTRALIA FOR THE STRANGE RELIGIOUS SECT AT BENTON HARBOR, MICH., CALLED THE "FLYING ROLLERS," OR TRIBE OF ISRAEL.  
*S. E. Wright, Illinois.*



LAUNCHING, AT BALTIMORE, OF THE FERRY-BOAT "MANHATTAN," FOR THE MUNICIPAL FERRY TO STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.  
*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*



(THE PRIZE-WINNER.) BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NEAT, ATTRACTIVE, AND FLOURISHING LITTLE CITY OF STILLWATER, MINN.—*E. Edwards, Minnesota.*



BRONZE TABLET, "VICTORY," PRESENTED BY THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON AND PLACED ON THE FORWARD TURRET OF THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "MASSACHUSETTS."—*Fred J. Stein, New York.*



COMMANDER PEARY'S NEW ARCTIC EXPLORING VESSEL LAUNCHED AT BUCKSPORT, ME., AND TO BE USED IN HIS NEXT ATTEMPT TO REACH THE POLE.  
*Embert C. Osgood, Maine.*

### AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—MINNESOTA WINS.

THE CAMERA ARTISTS REOPEN THEIR GALLERY WITH A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PICTORIAL DISPLAY.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 407.)



# West Virginia's Wonderful Wealth of Black Diamonds



**WEST VIRGINIA** is in the lime-light and is advancing rapidly to the very front of the stage. Playing understudy to Pennsylvania heretofore, she has received but the attention due an understudy—a neglected factor in the great drama of American industrialism.

But West Virginia is billed to take a vitally important part in this great commercial drama, and her nature-endowed qualifications well fit her to fill with conspicuous success the part to which she is assigned.

Everywhere in the State there is evidence of a boom—not only evidence of a boom, but the visitor gets into the very boom itself, for it is manifest and contagious.

All over the State we see railroad expansion, river improvements, lines of railway being better equipped, and railway stock multiplied. Every town and every city along the line of the steam highways is rapidly tearing down the old to replace it with the new—new public buildings, new and larger hotels, new and finer stores and factories. Millionaires who were poor men a decade ago are erecting houses which would be a credit to Newport.

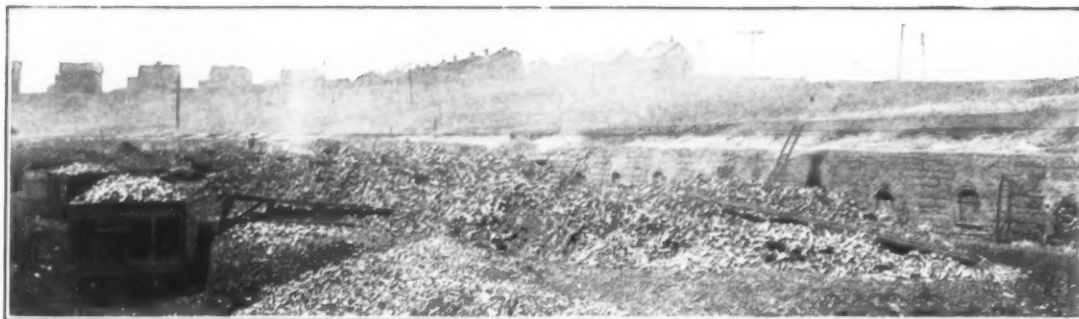
Bank clearances are the greatest ever known within the State, and new banks and trust companies are receiving charters almost weekly. The already established fiduciary institutions have surpluses which would compare favorably with those of the banks in the larger cities along the Eastern coast. It is all one grand era of money-making, honest money-making, by every one with spunk enough to venture.

This era of prosperity is to outlive by a considerable period the prosperity we as a nation are enjoying. There are many local and many foreign causes for this especially strong manifestation of strenuous activity, but the great underlying cause is that West Virginia has found she has a coal supply in excess of that in any other State, save Pennsylvania. She has suddenly discovered, too, that she has a coal, especially that down in the Tygarts Valley region, possessing a quality so remarkable of its kind that coke can be made therefrom superior to the famous Connellsville coke. There are vast beds of this Tygarts Valley coal that ten years ago—yes, and I've been shown land of the choicest location that even three years ago—went begging for buyers at ten dollars an acre. Now Tygarts Valley coal areas are nominally priced at anywhere from \$100 to \$200 an acre, but even at these figures there's little to be had adjacent the lines of railway.

When the Old Dominion State, Virginia, was forced to let her west of the Alleghanies possessions go to make another State, she truly lost her better half, her most valuable asset; but the secrets in her treasure vaults were not known in 1865.

Coal has been mined in West Virginia for a hundred years and more, but only in very recent years has the area of her enormous deposits of coal been determined and assumed magnificent proportions, affecting not only the State's destinies, but also our greatest national industry, iron and steel. The great Appalachian coal seams, which extend from Pennsylvania's northern lines nine hundred miles south into Alabama, give their widest expression to southern West Virginia, narrowing somewhat in the northern part of the State, but increasing in thickness as they narrow. Of the 28,000 square miles of State surface, 15,000 are underlaid with four well-defined coal seams of varying thicknesses. I have seen coal mined in the south of West Virginia on a three-foot seam—extensive operations, too; I have also seen strong blanket seams of coal in the Tygarts Valley measuring six, seven, nine, and even eleven feet in thickness, and, indeed, I am told that seven to nine feet would be about the average anywhere within the hills of this wonderful valley. This means prodigious wealth.

Take a six-foot seam by way of illustration. It contains 8,000 tons of coal to the acre. As there are four well-defined seams throughout most of West Virginia's coal area of 15,000 square miles, and as there are 640 acres to every square mile, a simple process of multiplication makes West Virginia's coal weigh

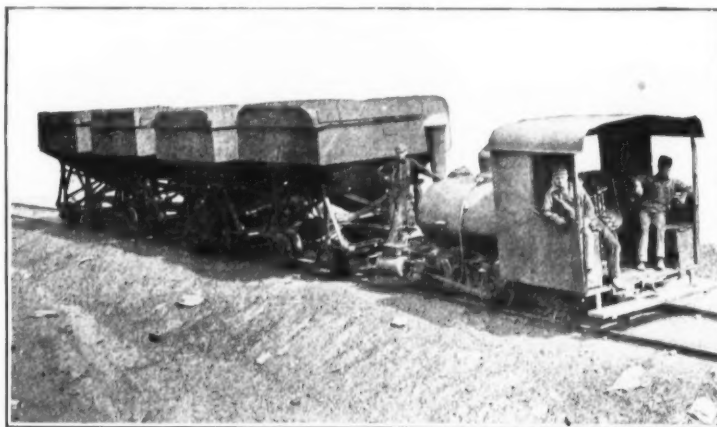


TWO MILES OF COKE OVENS AT ONE PLANT IN THE TYGARTS VALLEY, WEST VIRGINIA.

309,000,000,000 tons. These figures may assume greater significance when boiled down a bit. West Virginia's output last year was 30,000,000 tons, an amount itself big enough to stagger one, but at this rate of output it would take ten thousand years to mine all its coal, assuming that the beds of coal were intact at present. Really comparatively little coal has been mined within this State.

Pennsylvania, with a soft-coal area but slightly greater than that of West Virginia, has been mining 40,000,000 tons of soft coal a year, and 60,000,000 tons of anthracite, and has for many years produced far in excess of any other State. She has now reached the limit of her productive capacity, and coal men estimate that her coal-beds will be exhausted within a period of fifty or even forty years hence. Pennsylvania's industrial dominance is due primarily to the fact that she has the coal, then to the fact that she has the iron and steel business which her coal has brought into being, and thirdly to her easy geographical position and her excellent transportation facilities.

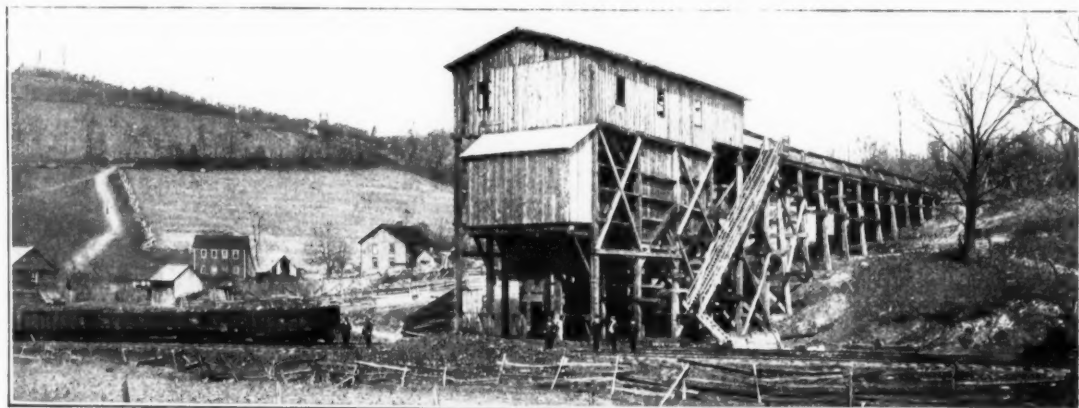
But with her coal areas already showing signs of exhaustion, it is natural that the attention of the coal



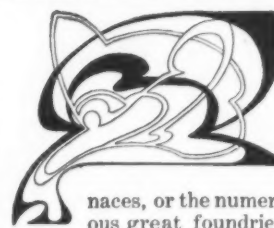
CARS ON COKE OVENS, SHOWING METHOD OF FILLING OVENS.

and iron trades should be directed toward West Virginia, the most available neighbor, whose coal-beds are practically untouched. Indeed, West Virginia is enjoying a much greater measure of this attention than any other of the twenty-eight coal-producing States—a statement free from bias and easily attested by reports of her rapidly increasing tonnage in coal and coke.

Tables of figures and comparisons are hardly necessary. The reader can supply the writer's omission in this respect from such an excellent authority as *The Coal Trade Journal*. But it might be stated that ten years ago West Virginia was away down near the foot of the list in coal production, and her exports practically at zero, while in 1904 she produced two-thirds as much soft coal as the banner State, Pennsylvania, and two-thirds of this was consumed outside of her own boundaries. Five years ago she produced little coke, but to-day not a freight train leaves the State that it is not either wholly or generously supplied with coke cars, bound for the Chicago or the Pittsburgh fur-



TIPPLE AT A DRIFT MINE IN THE TYGARTS VALLEY, WEST VIRGINIA.



naces, or the numerous great foundries and rolling-mills of the East.

Without coke we are minus steel, unless our iron makers go back to the wood-charcoal methods of the early day. Eliminate steel and we deny our nation the greatest factor in its present phenomenal su-

premacy. The steel and iron trade must expand—it cannot stop; hence the rapidly increasing demand for coke, and so insistent and enormous is the consumption of coke that the 25,000 ovens in the Connellsville region can barely supply the furnaces of the United States Steel Corporation.

All bituminous coals do not make good coke. Even Pennsylvania coals are deficient in this respect—except those in the Connellsville region. And by no means do all the coal areas in West Virginia supply a quality of coal sufficiently free from sulphur to produce marketable coke, but it is a fact that West Virginia possesses more coking coal than any other of her sister States, and in the Tygarts Valley, and near Philippi, the county seat of Barbour County, is found a vast supply in the lower and upper Freeport seams which produces a coke superior to ninety per cent. of the Connellsville coke. This coke is especially free from the deleterious chemicals which must be absent in coke used in the process of Bessemer iron-making.

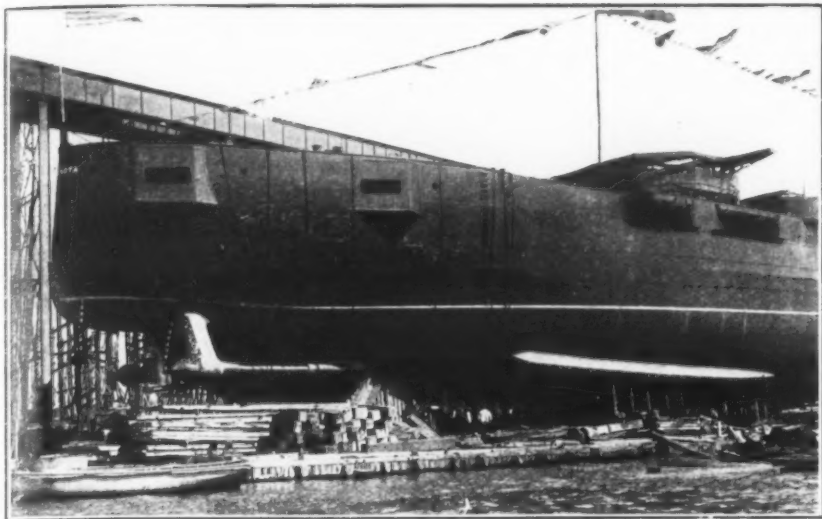
Another indication of the future of the Tygarts Valley region is the activity in that section of O. W. Kennedy, of Uniontown, Penn., who only recently resigned his position of many years' standing as general superintendent of the H. C. Frick Coke Co. Already his plans for the immediate development of the 5,000 acres belonging to the Midland Coal and Coke Co., of which he is the president, have had a marked influence on this section, and it is fair to assume that it will not be long before the man who handled eighteen thousand out of the twenty-five thousand coke ovens in the Connellsville district will have formed the nucleus for a coking centre second only to that famous region.

Of the twenty-eight coal States but twelve produce coke to any extent, and but five lay claim to figures that make the State's output an industry. Illinois, second to Pennsylvania in soft-coal production, is away down at the foot of the list of coke producers, while Alabama, low in coal tonnage, is high in coke production, almost equalling West Virginia in the number of tons for 1903 (the latest obtainable figures). With Pennsylvania eliminated, as she will be in time, from the coke equation, the contest for supremacy for coke production lies between West Virginia, Alabama, and Ohio. Ohio produces an amount of coke but slightly smaller than West Virginia's record—2,707,818 tons, and of fair quality. Alabama has but one-fifth the coal area of West Virginia, and her geographical position precludes any possibility of her sending coke or coal to Northern markets as cheaply as her rivals. Indeed, Alabama's native iron ores and local furnaces supply a market and consumption for all her possible coke production.

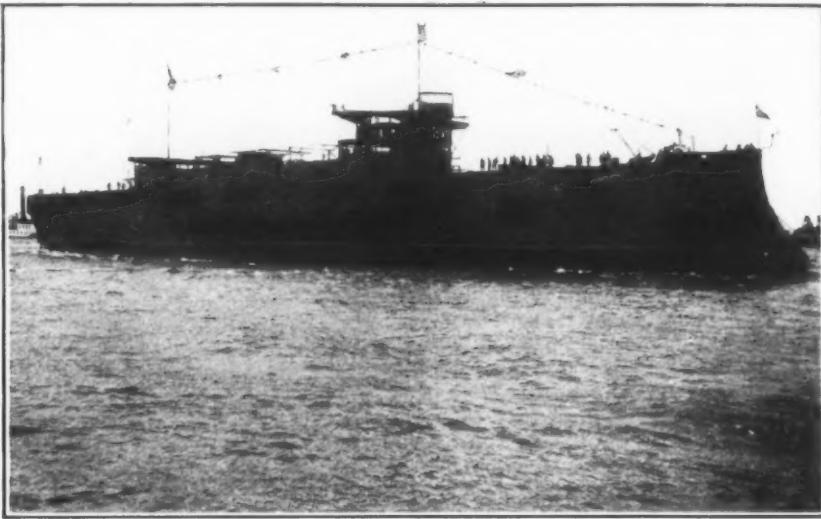
Ohio's coal might be called refractory, inasmuch as it must be washed free from sulphur before it is coked, and this adds a cost of six or eight cents to the ton of coke, an amount sufficient to naturally lessen the profit on a large volume of operation. Then, too, Ohio's transportation limitations are more marked than West Virginia's. True, she borders on the Great Lake region, but West Virginia can carry her coke or coal to lake points nearly as cheaply, and to tide-water much more cheaply and more quickly. West Virginia's tonnage rates for interstate traffic in almost any direction to the centres of manufacturing are as low or less than Ohio's or Pennsylvania's. From every point of view, and eliminating the Keystone State, it would seem that the owners of West Virginia coal lands possess the most valuable heritage which nature has ever given a people.

To still further illustrate, take the matter of rail transportation, which is such a vital factor in the upbuilding of any commonwealth, especially when coal is considered: Two trunk-lines traverse the State, and a third, the Wabash, is building a connecting line between Cumberland,





KNOCKING AWAY THE PROPS JUST BEFORE THE VESSEL STARTED DOWN THE WAYS.



THE BIG WAR-SHIP FLOATED AND RIDING AT ANCHOR IN MID-STREAM.

ANOTHER GREAT VESSEL ADDED TO THE AMERICAN NAVY.

FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP "MINNESOTA," CHRISTENED BY MISS ROSE MARIE SCHALLER, SAFELY LAUNCHED AT THE YARD OF THE NEWPORT NEWS (VA.) SHIP-BUILDING AND DRY-DOCK COMPANY.  
Photographs from C. M. Graves.



AMERICA'S LEADING ANATOMISTS IN CONFERENCE.

DISTINGUISHED MEN OF SCIENCE WHO RECENTLY ASSEMBLED IN PHILADELPHIA TO ORGANIZE CENTRAL INSTITUTES FOR THE PROMOTION OF ANATOMICAL RESEARCH.—Petree & Jones.  
Left to right: Dr. George S. Huntington, Columbia University; Dr. G. Carl Huber, University of Michigan; Dr. Henry H. Donaldson, Chicago University; Dr. J. P. McMurrich, University of Michigan; Dr. Lewellyn F. Barker, Chicago University; Dr. George A. Piersol, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Charles S. Minot, Harvard University; Dr. Edward Conklin, University of Pennsylvania; General I. J. Wistar; Dr. Franklin P. Mall, Johns Hopkins; Dr. Simon H. Gage, Cornell; and Dr. M. J. Greenman (standing).



PROVIDING MANILA WITH AN IMPROVED HARBOR—REMOVING THE BIG PIPES THROUGH WHICH DIRT WAS PUMPED TO FILL UP THE NEW WATER FRONT.



TEARING DOWN THE OLD WALL OF MANILA, AND UNCOVERING DISMAL CELLS IN WHICH HUNDREDS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE ONCE INCARCERATED BY THE FRIARS.

GREAT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AT MANILA UNDER AMERICAN RULE.

MAKING A NEW HARBOR FOR THE CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES, AND REMOVING THE CITY'S HIDEOUS OLD WALL, WITH ITS HUNDREDS OF DUNGEONS.  
Photographed by Robert D. Jones, United States Navy.



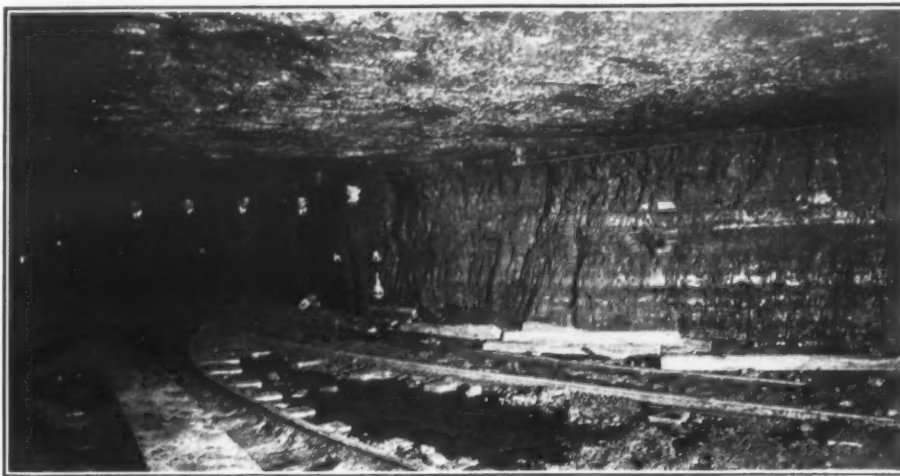
on the West Virginia Central, and Cherry Run, on the Western Maryland, thus spanning the two recent Gould purchases. The completion within a few months of this sixty-mile stretch of rail has a peculiar significance for West Virginia, for she then will be able to send her fuel to the new Wabash piers at Port Covington, on the Chesapeake, at a cost per ton much lower than the present rate. With Gould competition in the State, there will be no dearth of cars. The Wabash is also building from Fairmont south to Belington and paralleling the Baltimore and Ohio tracks (but across the Tygarts Valley River) the entire length of the Tygarts Valley, tapping one of the richest but least developed coal areas on the American continent.

The advent of the Wabash into this territory assumes a significance to West Virginians and to outside capitalists which is apparent, and its influence permeates all industrial action. President Ramsey, of the Wabash, I am told, believes the Cherry Run-Cumberland sixty-mile stretch, when open this summer to traffic, will have such enormous coal tonnage that it will pay handsomely, although this sixty miles of trackage is only part of a trunk system which will not be completed under two years hence. The entire State is criss-crossed by railways, and since the Gould interests bought the Davis lines and lands, paying therefor \$19,000,000, it is said, a greater mileage is scheduled for every county the Wabash cares to tap.

The navigable waterways of the State are another valuable asset, and contribute splendidly to easy and cheap transportation. Still another important consideration, but one not so apparent to the casual observer, is the cheapness of West Virginia mining, as compared with that of adjacent States. Mining is of two kinds—drift-mining and shaft or deep mining, the latter much more difficult and costly in installation and operation. The topographical nature of West Virginia is peculiar. Reaching westward across the State from the Alleghenies on the eastern border are innumerable serrated spurs of foot-hills, rendering the surface excessively uneven, but compensating by leaving broad and well-watered valleys. As most of the West Virginia coal seams outcrop well above the floor of the valleys, mining resolves itself into the simple process of digging straight into the hillsides and bringing out the coal. This is drift-mining, and probably two-thirds of West Virginia mining is of this kind. Shaft-mining in Pennsylvania is quite another proposition, for the law compels each mine to have at least two shafts, one for delivery of coal and for lowering miners and one shaft for ventilation and for emergency exit, the latter being supplied with an auxiliary cable, car, and engine. The sinking of shafts and the maintenance of costly hoisting machinery and the gigantic steel towers and tipples materially add to the cost of mining as against the simpler processes of drift-mining, needing much less intricate machinery to handle the coal after it is mined and emerges from the mine.

The West Virginian miner fears neither explosive gas nor death from black damp, for I was told by the superintendents of the several mines I visited in Tygarts Valley that neither of these deadly enemies was found in the majority of the State's drift mines,

and miners go into the workings with naked lamps. I descended into a number of deep mines near Uniontown, Penn., and, next to the uncanny feeling of being



A "ROOM" IN A TYGARTS VALLEY MINE, SAID TO BE THE GREATEST UNSUPPORTED "ROOF" IN ANY AMERICAN COAL MINE.

lowered nearly a thousand feet into the earth, my greatest apprehension came from fear that perhaps some one in the party would stumble and break the glass in his safety lamp. Explosions are almost weekly occurrences in these gas-infected mines, and the greatest vigilance must be exercised lest some thoughtless miner violates some of the rigid rules made to save life and property.

The photograph on the upper part of the page was secured by flash-light nearly half a mile from the entrance of a West Virginia mine, near Philippi, and if there had been gas there we would have felt its effects, for this drift has not been worked or ventilated in several months. The lay-off where this picture was taken is fifty feet wide, and one may notice in the



LEVELING THE COAL IN A COKE OVEN JUST BEFORE COMBUSTION TAKES PLACE.

photograph that there is not one artificial support for the roof. I walked through fully two miles of tunnels in this mine without seeing any wooden supports.

Tygarts Valley mines need little or no timbering, and this adds not a little to the profit side of the ledger.

Still another item that lessens cost of producing coal in West Virginia is the wage problem, easily solved here because both the miners and the operators will not tolerate unions. While the miners, as I found them wherever I went in Tygarts Valley, were contented and prosperous, as miners go, they receive from two-thirds to one-half the wages paid miners in the unionized camps of Pennsylvania. But in West Virginia there are no strikes and no lockouts, and the miner is at the end of the year better off money-wise than his union brother; and this is why he shoos away the walking delegate. It costs the operator fifteen cents a ton to put his coal on the car. That is, a Tygarts Valley miner receives thirty cents for mining and loading a two-ton car, which, of course, is drawn out on to the tippie by the company. But so completely is every operation in mining invested by electrical devices, saving both time and money, that you need add but a few cents to the sum paid the miner, to have the total cost per ton of production in a drift mine in West Virginia.

Coal at the mine finds a ready market at \$1.50 a ton, which affords the operator a handsome profit. Tygarts Valley coke finds a ready buyer at \$2 to \$2.25 a ton, and not infrequently at twice, thrice, and even five times that price, in emergencies it having sold at \$12 a ton at the ovens. A coke oven takes six tons of coal for a forty-eight-hour charging, and four tons of coke results. A mine with a thousand tons a day output can keep three hundred ovens busy in shifts. Each oven is about twelve feet in diameter (inside), and from six to eight feet high, with a three-foot door in front for drawing the coke and a circular hole in the top which acts as both a place of filling and as a vent. The ovens are arranged in either blocks or rows of twos, or erected along the hillside in a single row. After an oven has once been "fired" its stored heat is sufficient to kindle each fresh load by spontaneous combustion in about thirty minutes, and the coal burns from the top downward, and combustion is allowed to go on forty-eight hours for furnace coke and seventy-two hours for foundry coke. Combustion is stopped by playing water on the seething coke.

It takes about seven hundred gallons of water to do the work at each coke oven. This last act in the evolution of coke not only puts out the fire, but produces the chemical and structural changes which make the coke. Millions of gallons of water are used in every coking establishment, and every drop must be pure. If it contains an appreciable degree of sulphur then it's of no use whatever to the coke maker. I was told that of many analyses of water taken from widely separated localities in Tygarts Valley, the chemist's report showed sulphur was in negligible quantity.

Taken from any point of view the coal industry is a remarkable factor in the upbuilding of any State's commerce, and I hope I have made it clear that West Virginia can enthusiastically and continually thank her coal for the State's present most remarkable prosperity, as well as for the still more remarkable prosperity that is bound quickly to come.

ERNEST C. ROWE.

## Ancient Tayles.

YE SAGE & YE FOOL.



ONCE upon a tyme a Sage & a Fool went forth into ye field to hunt bugges.

Now itte was so thatte ye Sage was full of wisdom which he had learned from books, while ye Fool, though he wist butte little, knew what hys eyes hadde seen & cruel experience hadde taught hymme.

"Knowledge is ye whole thyng, O Fool," sedde ye Sage, "and I grieve for thee thatte thou hast itte notte."

Then did ye Fool beat hys breast & weep exceedynge loud. "Of a truth," he wept, "I am a Fool & a lobster! Yea, verilie, I have notte braynes enough wherewith to furnish a quick lunch for a famished flea!" & he was verie sadde.

Just then ye Sage caught sight of a new bugge & gave chase with great zeal, while ye Fool lagged behind & grew payle. "Cease pursuing!" he cried, "for yonder cometh a madde bulle!"

Ye Sage stopped, fixed hys glasses firmly upon hys nose, & regarded ye approaching bulle. Then he satte hymme down upon ye ground & began opening books.

"Wait until I classify thys strayne beast!" he sedde, "for itte is so thatte knowledge is ye whole thyng & always to be trusted rather than ye word of a Fool!" & he searched diligently among ye leaves of hys book.

"Alas!" gasped ye Sage a moment later as he swayed by ye seate of hys raiment in ye top of a tall tree, "It was indeed ye madde bulle (*Bovinus hookolorum*), & ye Fool was right! Henceforth itte shalle be my mission to preach thatte there be times when ye Fool is a wise man and ye Sage a Fool!"

"By Hector & Jyng!" panted ye Fool as he grinned from ye other side of ye fence, "Knowledge is a greate thyng; but greatest of it alle is ye knowledg of ye right time to run!"

First Sneeze: Even a Fool sometimes knows thynges.

Second Bump: When in doubt—run.

Third Wizzle: Wisest of alle men is he who seeth how little he really knoweth.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

## The Easter Lily.

WHEN Easter bells began to ring,

And Easter Day arose,

An angel found beside the church

A wreath of winter snows.

The April sun had failed to melt

The tiny drift away.

And sparkling coldly in the light,

Still frozen hard it lay.

THE angel took the frosty flakes,

And tenderly he wrought,

With loving care and patience rare,

The blossom of his thought.

Each perfect petal grew apace,

And last of all, behold!

He fashioned, full of rich perfume,

A heart of gleaming gold.

WITH dreams of shining robes he worked,

And golden gates ajar,

And shaped the fair and finished flower

In memory of a star.

Then gliding in the ancient church,

Where all was dark and stilly.

Upon the crimson altar-cloth

He laid the Easter lily.

MINNA IRVING.

## Costliest Show Animals in the World.

Continued from page 394.

\$13,000, a finer specimen than the one at the Bronx. The hippopotamus is another valuable animal, a full-grown specimen readily fetching \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Other valuable animals are polar bears, which are worth about \$1,000 each. No single-horned Indian rhinoceros is at present in captivity, therefore there is no sum that will fit it, but it must be very large. Fine specimens of lions and tigers range in price from \$700 to \$900, and an ordinary elephant is worth about \$2,500. After an elephant is trained to do tricks its value is considerably enhanced, and while these creatures are of no use to any one but showmen, they are worth for exhibition purposes, if well trained, from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The war with the Transvaal had largely to do with causing a dearth of African animals and increasing their prices in consequence, but since then they can be procured with a little less difficulty, although the advance of civilization in that country keeps driving the animals to the innermost recesses of the land, where they are most difficult to capture and transport.

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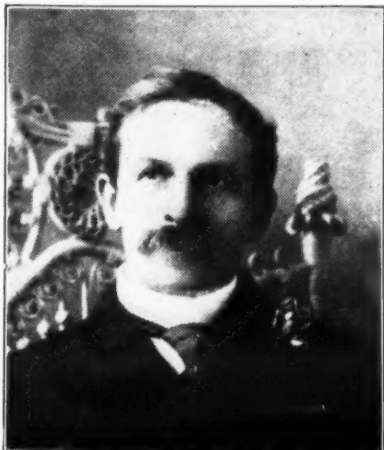
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THE PAPERS are full of talk about "tainted money." This has taken the place of the popular expression, "frenzied finance." There is reason why we should associate these two expressions at this particular time, when the chief end of man seems to be to get money and to get it at the expense of his fellow-man, regardless of the rights and prerogatives of the latter. The sumptuous extravagance which all our great corporations seem to be indulging in, the palaces in which these corporations house themselves, and the imperial palaces in which their guiding officers live, the enormous sums voted for "legal expenses," which are a cover for campaign contributions, fees of lobbyists, and a multitude of sins, need but to be pointed out to reveal their absolute inconsistency with conservative, sound, and economical management.

But what is all this fuss about Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to the churches, and Mr. Rogers's benevolences with "tainted money"? Have the stockholders of the Standard Oil complaint to make? Have they not received generous dividends, year after year? Has not the stock risen in value from par to six times par? Are not the shares for sale at market prices to any who wish to purchase them and to get in on Standard Oil's "good thing," or things? Somehow or other it seems to me that the public should be very glad to have Standard Oil magnates distribute their surplus moneys by basketfuls among the churches and educational institutions. Nobody complains that Mr. Carnegie's money is "tainted," and yet how much of it came to him precisely through the same channels that have aggrandized the Standard Oil crowd? Let him tell it if no one else will.

If the public is in a fault-finding mood, let it turn to the case of Mr. Harriman and his Union Pacific puzzle. Without preliminaries, with no notice or indication of a notice to the great mass of the stockholders, Mr. Harriman, through his board of directors of the U. P., suddenly calls a meeting of stockholders, to increase the preferred stock by \$100,000,000. And he calls this meeting at Salt Lake City. Not in New York, within reach of the majority of the stockholders,

but off on the prairies of Utah, reachable by himself and his fellow-directors, in their private cars, at the expense of the rest of the stockholders. Mr. Harriman evidently doesn't want to hear what the stockholders might have to say on the subject of his proposed mysterious new issue of stock and the manner in which that issue has been announced. But by what right should he decide on this remarkable innovation? Why should he have the privilege of putting \$100,000,000 additional preferred ahead of the common stock? What is his purpose in thus striking a blow at the common stockholders?

All Wall Street is guessing about U. P. But why should it guess? It is said that Mr. Harriman has been outgeneraled by the Morgan-Hill interests, and that the latter have become the majority holders of Union Pacific, and that they threaten to take control away from Mr. Harriman. There is reason to believe that when Union Pacific advanced substantially above par Mr. Harriman concluded that it was high enough, and that he sold it liberally and sold it short, and that when he undertook to cover he had to reach for his stock until it fairly went out of sight.

Having lost control and having lost money in the operation, the thing for Harriman to do, as a speculator, was to depreciate the price of the common shares, and to reinstate himself in control by providing for a large additional issue of new stock. It would not do to take the public into his confidence. It was Harriman's trick, and he played it alone, for Harriman's benefit. I shall be very much surprised if the common stockholders, or those of them who have any grit and pluck left, do not get together and enjoin the issue of new stock. Every stockholders' fight made in the past few years—and the number of contests is constantly increasing—has been a winning fight. The courts will not stand for the devious ways of Wall Street. Some of the lower courts, it is true, seem to be under the domination of great corporate influences, but, fortunately, there is an appeal to the higher and to the highest courts, and in these equity and justice are still to be had.

In all the history of Wall Street I know of nothing which in the magnitude of its impudence surpasses the sudden announcement of a single man in the Union Pacific corporation, that he proposes to double its preferred capital stock, and to do it for a purpose which he declines to explain. Have the rest of the stockholders no right to know what this movement means? Are they not entitled to as much knowledge as Mr.

Continued on page 404.

**Brewery Securities  
as Investments.**

Recent consolidations of breweries in Ohio cities have attracted attention, and rising prices for both stocks and bonds, following these mergers, have made money for those who bought.

These underwritings have consisted of 6 per cent. Bonds, Preferred and Common Stock. Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing 6 per cent. Bonds have advanced from 90 to 98; the Preferred Stock to 80 and the Common to 35.

Columbus-Hoster Brewing 6 per cent. Bonds are 92; Preferred Stock has advanced from 60 to 75, and Common from 20 to 32 since January.

**TOLEDO BREWERIES.**

The several breweries of the city of Toledo have recently been consolidated under the name of the Huebner-Toledo-United Breweries Company.

Interests identified with the Ohio Savings Bank, the largest bank in Toledo, and the well-known banking house of Spitzer &amp; Co., underwrote the issue.

I have thoroughly investigated these securities, and after a careful consideration of existing conditions, value of assets, earnings, and, more important than all else, finding the management to be in the hands of experienced, competent men of high standing in Toledo, unhesitatingly recommend the

**6 PER CENT. BONDS**

as an investment.

Of the four breweries included in the consolidation, one alone, the Huebner, shows an earning capacity sufficient to pay interest on the entire amount of bonds outstanding of the four consolidated companies, and in addition provide the necessary \$25,000 per annum sinking fund.

This leaves the combined profits of the remaining three breweries applicable to dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock.

**CAPITALIZATION.**Bonds authorized.....\$3,000,000  
Preferred Stock.....1,500,000  
Common Stock.....1,500,000

The Bonds are in denomination of \$1,000, date April 1, 1905, maturing April 1, 1930. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable January and July. Sinking Fund, \$25,000 per year. Bonds can be called at 107½ for sinking fund requirements. These Bonds are at present quoted at 85.

The Preferred Stock is entitled to non-cumulative dividends of 6 per cent. per annum. No date has definitely been fixed upon for the commencement of dividends on Preferred Stock, but it is the intention to commence dividends as soon as a conservative management deems fit.

The Preferred Stock at this writing is quoted at 63, and has sold at 65. Toledo people are selling their bonds and buying Preferred and Common Stock, the latter quoted at 20 to 25.

In Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton, where brewery consolidations have been effected, the several breweries were taken over on an average profit of \$2 per barrel. In Toledo the average profit per barrel showed about \$1.20. Under a single management the consolidated Toledo companies will be able to increase the per barrel profit largely. The average annual sales of the Toledo Breweries for three years past, as shown by Barrow, Wade, Guthrie &amp; Co. report, was 294,816 barrels. An increased profit of 80 cents per barrel would add \$235,000 to earning capacity.

**EARNING CAPACITY.**

The capitalization was effected on a basis of about 6 per cent. net annual profits of the combined companies.

The expert report of Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie &amp; Co., chartered accountants, gives the average annual net profit of the consolidated companies as

**\$356,557.81 PER YEAR**

for three years preceding the merger. As the total capitalization authorized is \$6,000,000, it will be seen that the profits cover interest charges, 6 per cent. for Preferred Stock, and almost 6 per cent. for Common Stock.

The management salaries charged for the year 1904 amounted to \$25,000, and depreciation charges \$73,673.75, with proportionate charges for the two former years. The figures are furnished by Barrow, Wade, Guthrie &amp; Co., and are reliable.

**INSIDERS BUYING.**

Several of the principal brewers who had sold out their interests for cash have been buying the new Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock.

Inasmuch as the Bonds are earning twice their interest charges, and are an absolute first lien on all the company's real and personal property now owned, or may hereafter be acquired, and have a sinking fund provision, I regard them as an excellent investment, and a purchase during the next year at any price up to par. We are in a position to supply these securities as per existing quotations established on the various Ohio exchanges in Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland and Columbus. Copy of expert's report and further particulars may be had on application.

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BY investing in legitimate guaranteed safe-sound dividend-paying mining and oil securities, the most profitable investments in the world.

We are the largest and most successful firm in the United States owning and operating our own mining and oil properties, and handling the securities of developed, producing, dividend-paying mining and oil companies of demonstrated value and merit. Our enterprises include such great successes as

**THE CELEBRATED MURCHIE GOLD MINE**

A property that is fabulously rich, that has produced over \$1,000,000, that is paying 9 per cent. dividends and is fast developing into one of the greatest bullion producers of the West.

**THE FAMOUS EMPIRE MINE**

One of California's largest mines and a steady dividend payer.

**THE CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK OIL  
COMPANIES, CONSOLIDATED**

owning the wonderful 3,000-barrel gusher, the greatest oil well in the country, now paying regular 12 per cent. dividends and the rate increasing rapidly.

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Our \$2,000,000 Trust Fund makes them absolutely safe.

We are not handling ordinary stocks in any ordinary way. We handle only the kind that pay. Write at once for full particulars.

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The only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to produce an effective sulphur bath is Glenn's Sulphur Soap. With warm water it makes a copious lather.

Be sure and get the genuine  
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### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 403.

Harriman and his fellow-directors? Are their interests not at stake? Is the Union Pacific a mutual company, or must it also be mutualized? The stockholders have their rights. That is beyond question. And they have a right to go into court and to ask that the board of directors be forbidden to use the powers entrusted to them by the body of the stockholders, for the purpose of influencing speculation on Wall Street to the personal advantage of one man and a few of his associates.

The action of the Union Pacific accounts for much of the public outcry against Wall Street, the corporations, and the trusts, and if such actions continue, it is as certain as that night follows day, that the great voting masses of this country will do what the people of Chicago have recently done—rise against the corporations and attempt to sweep them from power. With their ballots, if united, they can do this, and they can bring panic and chaos. We have seen what Kansas has done and we cannot mistake the rising sentiment in many States, especially in the West, against the domination of corporations in political matters.

The popularity of President Roosevelt's proposed policy of publicity is significant. If that policy can be carried out, there will be no more sudden announcements of the doubling of stock, such as the Union Pacific has just made; no meetings of stockholders called in far-off corners of Mormondom; no inside corporation rings sucking all the profits out of a concern and throwing the empty shell at the stockholders; no directors' combinations loading their favorites with the richest spoils and cutting off dividends to stockholders; no dummy directors and dummy dividends paid by borrowed money to enrich speculative managers with headquarters in Wall Street. All these abuses, which have made gigantic fortunes for a few at the expense of the many, will be abated, in part at least, and the public will once more have a show for its money in Wall Street.

Signs multiply that the stock market is getting top-heavy, and that those who loaded up after the boom of four years ago have unloaded in great part and are preparing to get rid of every burden they have carried. The gamblers may still put up prices of some securities and continue to play for high stakes. With an easy money market it is not difficult to continue in the game. But money will not always be plentiful either here or abroad. Crops will not always be bountiful, nor will the public always be gullible. I still repeat my advice to my readers to be satisfied with a profit when they can get it and to carry their umbrellas, ready for a storm.

"J.," Oakland, Cal.: The "Manual of Statistics," issued by the company of that name, 25 West Broadway, New York, is, I think, the book to which you refer.

"S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: I only know what the advertisement states. Of course it is not a Wall Street institution. 2. Nothing known of it on Wall Street and the last reports unfavorable.

"S.," Rochester, N. Y.: There is only one Southern Pacific preferred. The common stock pays no dividend. You must be a regular subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the courtesies of this department.

"V.," Brooklyn: I am told that insiders have been buying, but they decline to give their reasons. 2. I would be inclined to take a good profit on American Can, if I had it, for, while insiders are still talking higher prices, I am told that the competition is growing greater.

"F. W. W.," The intricacies of exchange are too great for me to discuss in this column. I advise you to talk with some banker. The quotation as given was correct, and the bonds show a profit accordingly. The profit is the difference between the purchase price and the quotation you give.

"H., Hudson, N. Y.: I have heretofore spoken about the American Nickel Mining Co.'s stock, and the fact that its manipulation was obvious. I certainly do not advise its purchase, and think very little of the property or of those who are buying it by the most ridiculous promises of future value.

"Ranier": The best investment among the leather stocks, I think, is to be found in the old U. S. Leather preferred, and not in the new certificates. The old stock is entitled to its accumulation of dividends, and I think will have to be taken up eventually by the reorganizers, to get it out of the way.

"S. S. S., Mass.: 1. I doubt if Buffalo and Susquehanna bonds will have such an advance as you speak of, though they are good and reasonable around par. 2. I think well of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton 4-1-2 collateral notes. 3. If the American Ice is were assured permanently of their interest charges they would not sell under 80, but considerably above par. 4. I never fix a price. Metropolitan Street Railway pays 7 per cent. It does not earn it, and I doubt if it will continuously pay it. 5. I know of no trustworthy house that does not charge interest.

Continued on page 405.

Don't neglect a Cough. Take Piso's Cure for Consumption in time. By druggists. 25c.

At every exposition where the Sohmer Pianos have been brought into competition with others they have invariably taken the first prize.

### Business Chances Abroad.

A BELGIAN commission to report on commercial features in Cuba reported to the Belgian foreign office that Cuba, on account of the constantly increasing use of automobiles, is to be considered a splendid market for such. A vehicle known as a voiturette, with benzine or steam as motive power, is most in demand. On account of the wretched condition of the Cuban roads a strong, well-built vehicle of about ten horsepower is in demand, which, however, must not be too high in price.

THE AMERICAN consular agent at Markneukirchen, Saxony, reports that hitherto the many musical instrument manufacturers in that district have derived their raw material almost exclusively from Hungary and South America. Lately the supply of Surinam wood has become so limited that toward the close of 1903 it almost wholly failed. A good trade awaits the American lumber dealer who can furnish satisfactory maple (bird's-eye), curled and plain, and clear white pine. No business in this line can, however, be done without the display of samples. The American consular agent at Markneukirchen, William F. L. Fiedler, will be glad to receive such samples and give all possible aid to prospective dealers.

THE MOST effective and the only means of increasing the trade in American agricultural implements in Switzerland is to furnish at lower prices as good machines as are made there or in the adjoining countries, or to offer better wares at the same price. As has again and again been explained in reports from Switzerland, there is absolutely no prejudice against our manufactures and products in that country. On the contrary, other things being equal, a preference would be given to anything in the mechanical line coming from the United States, for it is assumed that the people of that country have a special capacity for useful inventions. Among the houses in Basel, Switzerland, that would be interested in promoting the sale of American machinery may be mentioned: Brodman & Erzer, 5 Binningerstrasse, and Eugen Soller, 43 Clarastrasse.

CONSUL-GENERAL BIGHAM, located at Cape Town, South Africa, submits a long list of goods of American manufacture for which he says a demand exists in the market there, and which should be introduced as soon as possible. Among the items we note the following: automobiles, all kinds of farm machinery, harness, farm trucks, umbrellas, wheelbarrows, windmills, and fencing wire. The inroads being made in the trade of this colony by American agricultural implements, and the fact that the South African farmer recognizes their excellence and will have them if he can secure them reasonably, has excited a good deal of jealousy in the minds of the British merchants there. The mere fact of a British brand on an implement or machine will not capture the South African farmers. They want the best, regardless of where it is manufactured.

WE HAVE it on the authority of Mr. George F. Lincoln, our consul at Antwerp, Belgium, that it is impossible to introduce American goods in that country by means of commercial literature, to which the Belgian buyer pays absolutely no attention, and which, as a rule, discredits the goods it is intended to advertise and commend. To succeed in placing goods on the market, Mr. Lincoln says, it is essential to have them presented by a competent salesman acquainted with the language of the country in which he travels. It is also necessary to be ready to adapt the article offered to the requirements of the purchasers, and not to attempt to force upon them an article which, while it may meet with the approval of the American buyer, may require certain modifications in order to satisfy the particular wants of the locality where it is offered for sale. If our manufacturing associations deem the matter of sufficient importance, it would be a good idea to adopt the system which English manufacturers have pursued for many years past in some parts of the continent, in establishing warehouses for the exhibition of agricultural machinery, and also to let the same on trial, as well as accepting payment on the installment plan.

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Of course, if Dr. Turnock knew of your affliction and if he knew where you lived, he would send you this free treatment, but not knowing it we publish the facts so that sufferers can write the doctor for it and he will then send it promptly free of charge. Not only will he give you the free treatment, but he will also give full advice on how to cure yourself at home.


To show what really wonderful things are being done by this treatment the case of soldier H. C. Hamilton is told. He is 83 years old, a veteran of the Civil War, living at the Soldiers Home, Togus, Me. The trial alone, at 83, banished all his pain and kidney and bladder disease from which he had suffered since the war. G. G. Rector, of Marshall, N. C., was all crippled from rheumatism and a test of the treatment not only cured his rheumatism but made him stronger by thirty pounds. Mrs. Albert Stegemann of Whitney, Ont., Canada, had not known a healthy day in years until she took this discovery and was permanently cured in two weeks. The same can be said of Mrs. Henry Bloom, of Galesburg, Pa., and Mrs. Cynthia I. Osborn, of Sweetwater, Mo., who was cured at 73. Mr. Henry Ma. Singer, 1624 N. Sydenham Street, Philadelphia, though a lifelong sufferer, needed only the trial to cure him of urinary troubles. The cures of Mrs. W. J. Kelly of Loda, Ill., Mr. William Hollister, of Halsey Valley, N. Y., and numerous others less afflicted are too well known to need to be told again.

When you write for this free treatment remember it will be sent you without cost, as well as a 68-page book, telling all about your ailments. All you will have to do is to address plainly the Turnock Medical Co., 2712 Bush Temple Chicago, Ill. You will be under no obligations in any way, as they send the booklet and treatment absolutely free of charge to all our readers who ask for it. They make no charge—send no bills and ask no questions.

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 Prospectus free on application to the Kurdirection.  
 Season all the year round.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 404.

"Virginia": Will endeavor to do so.  
 "H." Hudson, N. Y.: No inclosure.  
 "C." Jersey City: As a speculation, yes; but as an investment, no.  
 "G." Salem, Mass.: I do not answer inquiries regarding life insurance.  
 "M." Cincinnati: One dollar received and preference continued for three months.  
 "Inquisitive": The shares are not dealt in on Wall Street and no report is available.  
 "S." Grand Rapids, Mich.: It is an industrial enterprise of local importance only, and the shares are not dealt in on Wall Street.  
 "Copper": Anaconda: I have no information beyond what is embodied in the printed statement. The shares are not dealt in on Wall Street.  
 "F." Columbia, Baltimore: All newly developed mining properties must be highly speculative. Even the richest had their early period of doubt and uncertainty.  
 "S." Manchester, N. Y.: I would not be disturbed if I owned U. S. Leather preferred. The reorganized company, in my judgment, will be responsible for the dividends if earned.  
 "F." New Orleans: The rise in Locomotive common is inexplicable. It is generally regarded as high enough. The talk of a merger with the General Electric sounds queer.  
 "S." New York: I do not regard the Berlin Mills 5 per cent. bonds, offered by H. W. Poor & Co., as "a safe and conservative investment," and I certainly do not advise their purchase at par.  
 "W." New Haven, Conn.: 1. I understand not. 2. Vulcan Detinning has been doing much better of

late, and this accounts for its rise. It is heavily capitalized, but earnings ought to justify dividends on the preferred.

"M. B." New York: The firm has been very successful, I am told, and I have had no complaints from its customers. Of course these particular stocks are not listed on the exchanges, but that does not operate against them.

"C." Brooklyn: 1. Railway Steel Spring preferred, with no bonded indebtedness ahead of it, looks quite as safe as any of the industrials of its class. 2. Higher prices for North American have been predicted for some little time. It is more than earning its dividend.

"X. X." Camden: I am inclined to believe that old leather preferred will maintain its strength because of purchases by those who would like to get the stock out of the market. You are not liable for dividends not declared. Just now there is risk in shorting Leather securities.

"M." Buffalo: 1. A good profit is always a safe thing to take, but I am inclined to believe that you will get a higher figure for Amalgamated, if patient. 2. On its earnings, Woolen common will be justified in expecting dividends, but all depends on the temper of the management.

"L." Chicago: 1. Chicago Subway, like nearly all low-priced traction shares, is regarded favorably for speculation. 2. Biscuit common, on the promise of increased dividends, has had a substantial rise. It sold a year ago at only 44. The rumor of an increase in the dividend is not confirmed, while the competition is increasing.

"E." New York: The Tintic Mining Company was organized in 1896 with capital of \$3,000,000, and five-dollar shares. The property has been largely developed and is in Utah near the valuable Utah Con. and Boston Con. mines. The property ought to have value under careful management, and the developments I regard as favorable.

"B." Ashland, Wis.: 1. No report available and no transactions on Wall Street in the mining stock to which you refer. 2. It would be very difficult to name the best low-priced mining stock to hold for two or three years. On its prospects, earnings, and dividends, Greene Copper is attractive, in spite of the remarkable rise it has had.

"Extra." Montana: 1. Such notices are not uncommon, and they sometimes mean what they say and at other times are only made to stimulate purchases. In that event the curb price is often less than the advertised price. 2. A. L. Wisner & Co., 32 Broadway, New York City, deal in the shares of the United Tonopah and Goldfield mines.

"Gun": 1. I am inclined to agree with your judgment, though the competition in New York City bids fair to continue for another year. I doubt if there is danger of reorganization, now that strong hands are in the management. 2. I would not be in a hurry to get into this market.

"Pacific": Yes; and I think the dividend is reasonably sure, and that there will be little danger in averaging up the price if it declines. I would hold Southern Pacific for a long pull, although a slender margin is not advisable on any stock in a market that has risen to an abnormally high plane. As Southern Pacific pays its interest charges, time money might be advisable.

"G." Port Chester, N. Y.: 1. The management of Corn Products is far from first class. If it had sought a working arrangement with its competitors, the company could have continued the full dividends on the preferred. The common, as a speculation, does not look dear, though I will not say that it may not sell still lower. 2. Malt preferred looks more attractive than the common.

"E. B.": If the advice given was from such an influential source, I would be governed by it. It will be recalled that no official statement that dividends would be declared on M. K. and T. preferred has yet been made. The company would do better to accumulate a surplus rather than to begin paying dividends at present. In a reactionary market the stock would suffer with the rest.

"Vindex": 1. It has had a 50 per cent. rise during the past year, and unless the dividend is increased it is high enough. 2. The Central of Georgia 3d incomes have had a very substantial rise, based on the superb earnings of the company, which are sufficient to pay the interest charges. 3. In the hands of a clique which is not averse to taking a profit out of the stockholders at every opportunity.

"M." Patchogue, L. I.: American Hide and Leather preferred sold last year as low as 12 and as high as 48. It has had a generous rise. A year ago it sold under 20. While its earnings are increasing, and it was enabled to pay 1 per cent. in February, there is no guarantee that this dividend will be continued. If, as promised, it is made a regular quarterly dividend, the stock will sell higher.

"K." New York: 1. The manner in which the stocks and bonds of Colo. Fuel and Iron have been juggled with by high financiers has not impressed conservative investors favorably, but the fact that its promoters generally carry their plans through, because of the enormous resources they command, has led the speculative element to look favorably on the C. F. and I. securities for a plunge. I am not a plunger. 2. Do not acquire the cheap mining proposition to which you refer.

"S. St." New York: 1. Metropolitan Securities is strong on the general presumption that the Metropolitan will secure some of the most valuable of the new subway contracts. It does not therefore look dear at prevailing prices. 2. As I have said before, leading men in American Woolen are promising a dividend on the common before the close of the year. Recently the market for cotton goods has seemed to be stronger than for woolen goods. If prosperous conditions in the woolen trade continue, the outlook for the common ought to be good.

"H." Detroit: The disclosures in connection with the Ubers Plantation Company show that the liabilities will foot up to three millions, and that the dividends paid to stockholders were not earned. The success of this corporation, under all the circumstances, was astonishing, but the majority of people were misled by the skillful manner in which its affairs were advertised and by the promises of extravagant dividends. Small investors, too, still believe that "distance lends enchantment to the view," and would rather put their money in an

African gold mine than in a security listed under their noses on Wall Street.

"Occident": 1. With such properties as Chicago Great Western and Wis. Central common, their speculative value depends in a measure on affiliations with stronger lines that they may make. No one can tell, excepting perhaps a few on the inside, what these affiliations will be or when they will be brought about. Meanwhile you can only guess as to the preference which should be given. 2. A bank would be safer. Your local bank might take care of the account for you. 3. Yes; your margin protects you to its limit. 4. It is obviously impossible to predict how far a reaction may go. Everything depends on operating causes.

"B." Denver: 1. I agree with you that if the American De Forrest Wireless is such a good thing the public would not be sought to buy the stock, and I think the Marconi offers nothing better. The fact is that the patents on which these corporations have been so enormously capitalized do not interfere with other good wireless systems, and never will, in my judgment. 2. American Smelting and Refining common has been pushed up by main force, and the fact that a lot of dummy directors have been recently elected is significant. 3. Tenn. Coal and Iron is now on a dividend-paying basis, and I regard it as a good property, especially if the iron industry continues to show its present strength.

"Notnac": 1. Yes; a thousand-dollar bond, and bonds are quoted on the basis of shares at par of \$100. 2. The St. Louis Southwestern first 4s are pretty nearly gilt-edged. 3. The Metropolitan 4s, like other securities of the company, represent a good deal of water. The general 5s, ahead of the 4s, selling around 115, are good. 4. Impossible to give you the figures without taking too much time in the examination of my files. 5. A fairly good speculation. The new American Ice stock will have to pay dividends this year, in order to meet the interest charges on the bonds of the Ice Securities Company, for these depend on the income from the shares of the American Ice Company turned in to the former.

"B." Chicago: 1. Change noted. 2. One of the constituent companies of the Con. Lake Superior finds it difficult to meet its interest charges, and this has complicated the situation with the reorganized property. The latter should have provided more capital when it was reorganized. It is doing well, so far as the reports from its various mines, mills, and factories are concerned, but stockholders will have to be patient. 3. I look for a dividend, though it may be small, on the stock of the new American Ice Securities Company this year. With its small capitalization, a dividend of one or two per cent. might reasonably be expected, though of course no one can predict the outcome of the year's business.

"Banker." Toledo: I do not believe that the last Japanese loan was as tremendously over-subscribed as has been represented. While the interest returns on the Japanese loans seem to be large, it must be remembered that the Japanese railway and local industrial shares yield all the way from 8 to 12 per cent. It must also be borne in mind that the Japanese 5 per cents., selling above par, are subject to call at par in two years and are redeemable in six years. The new 4-1/2 per cents. are redeemable in five or in twenty years, also at par. While Russia's internal condition makes peace desirable, I judge by foreign advice that Russia is now seeking delay for the purpose of strengthening her position on land and sea, either to compel easier terms of peace with Japan or to renew the struggle on a better basis. Many believe that Japan, in the ordinary course of luck, must have a setback some day, and in that event her bonds would, no doubt, be somewhat depressed.

"W. C. W." Texas: 1. Southern Pacific preferred, at the price you paid, will pay interest charges at 6 per cent., or nearly so. The dividend is semi-annual, and the next one of 3 1/2 per cent. will be due in July. Some day, I believe, this stock will begin to move, just as Manhattan did. I advised the purchase of the latter around 130 or 140, though the movement in it did not begin until months after this advice was given. Many now regard it as cheap at 165. But for the option of redemption at 115, S. P. preferred stock should sell on the basis of other 7 per cent. railway preferred shares, and the price of these ranges from 150 to 200. I doubt if a reaction would seriously affect Southern Pacific preferred. 2. The promise of the payment of dividends on American Woolen common ought to strengthen the stock. Texas Pacific, on reactions, does not look dear, and Wis. Central preferred could be put on a dividend-paying basis within a year, if insiders were ready to do it.

"E. T. B." New York: 1. On Sugar no one outside of the ring can advise with safety. 2. Norfolk and Western, unless it is to increase its dividend, is as high as it should be. 3. Special reasons ought to give strength to Atchison and Amalgamated Copper. The new Atchison convertible bonds can hardly expect to sell at par unless the common stock approximates that figure also. I have long said that Amalgamated Copper was bound for higher prices, and I believe that Mr. Rogers will endeavor to vindicate his position and that of the City Bank by giving this stock greater value intrinsically, if possible. 4. Two hundred for St. Paul, which has been talked of for some time, may be the outcome of the new alignment growing out of the final settlement of the Northern Securities merger matter. 5. The strong financial interests that control Tenn. Coal tell me that it is in their power to put that property into the Southern merger at their own figures, and that they will make them high.

NEW YORK, April 20th, 1905. JASPER.



Known the world over as a staple cough and voice lozenge. Sold only in boxes.



# DIAMONDS

ON CREDIT

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Est. 1858

Establish your credit for a Diamond—the most valuable of the earth's products, easier than you can for a hat or a pair of shoes in the ordinary store. See how easy we have made it.

**Your First Step** Write to-day for a copy of our New 1905 Catalogue, and from its pages filled with reproductions of the finest Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, select some one piece that you would particularly like to wear and own, and designate the same to us by the Catalogue number.

**Will be Sent at Once** Your selection will be promptly forwarded as you direct and without any obligation on your part to buy. All expense for shipping will be paid by us in advance, and you will be left perfectly free to decide whether to become a patron of our firm or not.

**If It Pleases You** If the article we send pleases you in every way, and you are thoroughly satisfied of its quality and consider the price reasonable, you may pay one-fifth and keep it. The balance you may send us in eight equal monthly payments, making the remittances direct to our office in the way most convenient to you.

**Our Credit Offer** Is open to any adult of earning capacity and honest intentions in the United States. The account of the small salaried employee for anything within reasonable requirements, is just as welcome on our books, as is that of his or her well-to-do employer. The Loftis System is universal in its scope and application. It is open to every honest man and woman.

**Advantages Offered** There are certain advantages offered by our house that are clearly beyond the reach of small concerns. We are, for instance, the largest retailers of Diamonds in the world, and the only Diamond Cutters in the world selling their product at retail. These facts are very significant of the price advantages which we can offer. The quality of our goods is attested by the Highest Award in the Diamond and Jewelry section of the St. Louis Exposition. Our responsibility is attested by the highest (by far the highest) commercial rating enjoyed by any house in our line of business.

**Guarantee** The quality of anything sent you is absolutely guaranteed. No Diamond leaves our establishment without a signed certificate of quality and value. Any Diamond sold by us is always worth face value in exchange for other goods or a larger diamond. We safeguard your interests at every point.

Write to-day for our New 1905 Catalogue. It is sent free, together with a copy of our Souvenir Diamond Booklet.

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Diamond Cutters and Mfg. Jewelers

Dept. D 16, 92 to 98 State St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Winners of Highest Award at Saint Louis Exposition.

He wanted everything in sight, but could not reconcile his expenditures with his duty to his family. He then fully insured his life. After that he had many pleasures, without any pricks of conscience.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE,  
 921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.


## ARE YOUR LEGS STRAIGHT?



If not, we will send you full instructions to quickly make them appear straight, trim and stylish. No inconvenience, no exposure. "So simple you wonder someone didn't think of it before." Bulletin of Pharmacy. "Restores to the full natural appearance of the strong and well trained leg." Health Culture. Endorsed and used by men of fashion everywhere. Write for Photo-illustrated book and testimonials, sent entirely free under plain letter seal.

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ADVERTISE IN  
**LESLIE'S WEEKLY**



## "Better Than Ever"

is the universal comment on our 1905 models.

**Recognized Superiority**  
 has been earned by constant adaptation of the best means to the best ends.

Bear in mind the trade-marks which stand for  
**Pope Quality.**

**PRICES, \$22.50 to \$100.00**  
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## Reduced Rates to Pacific Coast Points.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION AND VARIOUS CONVENTIONS.

On account of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland, Ore., June 1 to October 15, and various conventions to be held in cities on the Pacific coast during the summer, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets on specified dates, from all stations on its lines, to San Francisco and Los Angeles, April 9 to September 27; to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver, and San Diego, May 22 to September 27, at greatly reduced rates.

For dates of sale and specific information concerning rates and routes, consult nearest ticket agent.

## Camp Waballa

(SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS)  
**IN THE ADIRONDACKS**

Pure air, good water, athletic sports.

For information as to season 1905 write

Prof. George Morris, Bloomfield, N. J.

**HEAVY AIR HEALTHY EAD**

We will send you a **FREE SHAMPOO** and tell you how to obtain heavy hair and perfect scalp conditions.

Dept. "L" EOTHES HAIR CULTURE CO., Cleveland, O.



# OIL-GAS The WON- DERFUL NEW FUEL

Ohioan's Remarkable Invention—Claimed to be the cheapest, safest and best yet found. Invents a new Oil-Gas Stove that burns about 90 per cent. air, 10 per cent. oil-gas.

A Miniature Gas Works in the Home.

A God-Send to Women Folks—Every family can now have gas for cooking made from Kerosene Oil at a cost of only about 1-2 cent per hour.

How delighted the ladies will be to save 1-3 to 1-2 on fuel bills—all the drudgery of carrying coal, wood, ashes, dirt, etc., and be able to enjoy cool kitchens this summer.

Most Wonderful Stove Ever Invented—Nothing else like it—  
Entirely different from the kind seen in stores.

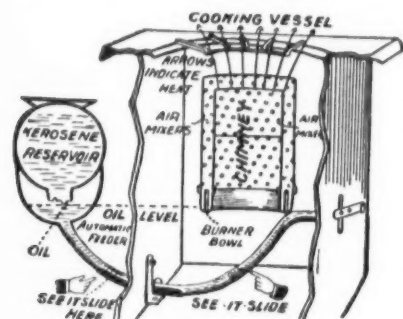
HOW OUR READERS CAN MAKE MONEY THIS SUMMER.

A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  in cost of fuel. How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves, which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

## Thousands a Week

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR.

United States—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits as they offer splendid inducements.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel burner bowl or retort, where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the United States Patent Office, and is known as the HARRISON VALVE-LESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it one of the most economical fuels on earth, and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well-known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-Gas is proving so cheap that 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap, and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 1 or 2 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc. What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think: a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated, and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

## NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

## Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter, so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we reproduce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of N. Y., writes: "That he saved \$4.35 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him \$5.50 per month and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month."

J. A. Shaler, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in ten minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."



Agents are doing fine—Making big money.

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Me., writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Sloop, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency—in a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory—Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

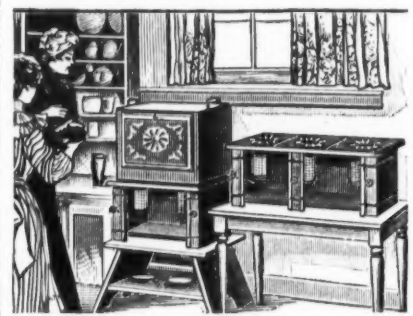
J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to



wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user and the makers fully guarantee them.

## HOW TO GET ONE.

All our lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasures of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **The World Mfg. Co., 5833 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio**, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these Stoves is remarkably low, only \$3.00 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

## DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TO-DAY

For full information regarding this splendid invention. The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable capital, \$100,000.00, and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted. Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

## \$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents, and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of our readers have spare time, or are out of employment and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make \$10.00 to \$15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

## Easy Way To Beautify Your Home.

IF YOUR HOME lacks some comfortable den, where visitors never intrude, then it isn't a home of real rest, and it will pay you to invest in one without delay. There was never a time of such possibilities within the reach of the moderate purse.

In arranging your den, select some place where privacy can be secured, and then banish from it every article that is stiff and uncomfortable. In fitting it up, if you are to secure rest, remember that a crowded room tires the eye, while one too barren offends it. Leave all the floor space you can spare, and you will find it will give you a sense of freedom and spaciousness, while easy lounging-chairs and a wide couch will add both comfort and luxury. Most important of all, however, is your wall space. Beautifully executed prints can be had at prices within the reach of all, and you can give your fancy full range in their selection and arrangement.

In choosing pictures to carry out your general scheme of restfulness you will do well to avoid all large group pictures, with an infinity of detail. Otherwise you are likely to find your tired mind counting a flock of sheep, or an artistically arranged flight of birds across some canvas landscape, with a maddening insistency, as if it were some malicious imp, and not a part of yourself, sent to torment you. You will get a far more lasting satisfaction from some of the beautifully pictured heads to be found at moderate prices in any art store, or some simple subject, brought out in broad, simple lines, with soft coloring. These will attract, without compelling, the eye.

Don't forget to add here and there a touch of bright color, or you will find yourself unaccountably depressed by the too neutral tints. Get some daintily executed series of panels in light, delicate tints, mounted to harmonize with your wall hangings, and place them here and there—one over your hanging shelves of favorite books, a group in that dark corner that needs lighting up, and the prettiest of all opposite your easiest chair. It will give a touch of brightness wherever you turn your eyes, like a gold thread showing here and there in some rich fabric.

Another point to observe in creating a den where you can't help but rest, is to banish from it everything that will remind you obtrusively of the age you live in. Choose, among your other pictures, some quaintly pretty subjects, of no particular age or time, that will lend themselves gracefully to adorning any airy dream-castle it may please your fancy to erect. Stanlows loves to portray such characters, with a certain ethereal charm and grace that belong more to a world of dreams than a world of action. They are eminently fitted to beguile you into a land of fancy, where dreams seem real and realities dreams.

If you are mentally and physically "fagged out" try some such simple home-rest cure, and it will give you a new lease on life. Write to us, if you feel that you would like to, giving an idea of the space and materials you have to utilize, and we may be able to suggest some arrangement for you, which we will do free of charge. We also have a few styles of pictures, suitable for such decorating, about which we will be glad to give you information. Write to us, anyway, and we will be very glad to answer your letters. Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## Mr. J. L. Stack,

the widely known and excellent Advertising Contractor of Chicago, will remove his offices to the fifteenth floor of the new Heyworth Building, Madison Street and Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Stack has a fine list of clients and gives them the benefit of his many years' experience in the advertising field.

## NATURO

After 1,000 Years are you one of those who still use the uncomfortable, unhealthful old-fashioned closet? After ten centuries of mistakes the **NATURO** the closet with the slant, is revolutionizing the world. The only sort of construction that is actually comfortable, healthful, cleanly.

Progressive physicians and leading architects are profoundly interested and endorse Naturo closets. Booklet 6, illustrated, with full details, free on request.

THE NATURO COMPANY, Salem, N. J.

**Asthma** Cured to Stay Cured. No medicine needed afterward. Book "A Free", P. Harold Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Results of Cancer Research.

IT IS GRATIFYING to be able to receive some positive conclusions as the result of a year's investigations under the Cancer Research Fund, established two years ago by the British Royal College of Physicians and the British Royal College of Surgeons. Nearly half a million was raised for this research, and the work has been carried on under the most favorable auspices, King Edward himself being specially interested in its success. Since the awful malady in

question is as prevalent in America as in England, the conclusions thus far arrived at in regard to the cause, nature, and cure of cancer will be as eagerly received here as across the Atlantic. These conclusions, briefly stated, are that civilization is not the cause of cancer, which pervades animal as well as human life; it is not an infectious disease, and is not transmissible from one species to another; that cancer is not caused by a parasite, and that the malady is not on the increase. Radium has been found to exercise no curative effect. A serum

has been discovered from which good results are hoped. The first authentic cases of cancer in animals were minutely described as the result of experiments which had been made on fish and wild mice. The Prince of Wales urges the public to consult surgeons at the first indication of any cancerous symptoms, though the report of the experts said that no sign had yet been discovered by which medical men could surely recognize the presence of cancer. This disease presents a most difficult problem, but medical science will surely yet solve it.



### Curious Facts of Interest.

A GERMAN statistician calculates that the average man, when he has reached the age of seventy, has eaten food that would cost \$10,000 in the markets.

THOSE WHO suffer from seasickness may be glad to learn that a league for its prevention has been formed in France. The society is called the "Ligne contre le Mal de Mer," and is under the direction of Dr. Mardeuf, who has just founded a journal called *Le Mal de Mer*, and published a book which professes to be a complete hygienic guide for those who travel by water.

ACCORDING to Mr. F. E. Dawley, secretary of the New York Fruit Growers' Association, the Empire State leads the Union in the production of apples, although it does not have the largest number of apple-trees. Missouri heads the list in this respect, with a total of 20,040,399 trees. New York has but 15,054,832. But the New York trees show an average production of more than three bushels for each tree, while in Missouri the average is about one bushel. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio produce nearly one-third of all the apples grown in the United States.

AFTER A LONG experience with mortality tables, Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, a writer upon insurance subjects, demonstrates the influence of marriage on longevity. Interesting figures show that the mortality of married males has been considerably below the mortality of single males at all ages, the difference being most noticeable between the age periods of forty-five and sixty-four years. Between those ages, roughly speaking, three single men die to two married ones. The record of females also gives a result favorable to married women. Above the age of forty-five the mortality of the married in both sexes, from all causes, is much less than that of single people. Mr. Hoffman unhesitatingly concludes that marriage makes for long life.

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* has brought to light some facts not generally known in regard to the annual appropriations made by the United States government for the promotion of international peace and order. Thus it appears that our government has agreed to contribute \$1,250 a year toward the regular expense of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The international bureau for the publication of customs tariffs costs us \$1,400 a year. The international prison commission takes \$2,000 out of our national treasury. The international geodetic association for the measurement of the earth

### Special Prizes for Amateur Photographers.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the best Decoration Day picture arriving not later than May 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the picture, sent in by June 15th, which most truly expresses the spirit and significance of the Fourth of July. These contests are both attractive, and should bring out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

presents an annual bill of \$1,500 for expenses. The commission established at the Brussels conference of 1890 to suppress the African slave trade and restrict certain other abuses in the same quarter of the globe makes a draft upon our treasury for \$100. To keep the peace with Mexico over the border-line costs us \$17,000. We pay \$2,500 toward the maintenance of the international bureau of weights and measures, and \$750 to support the bureau at Berne, Switzerland, for the protection of patent rights and other industrial property in all parts of the civilized world. In comparison with the \$40,000,000 which we are now proposing to spend, in preparations for war, on the one item of battle-ships, these appropriations for peace purposes do not loom up very high.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

I HAVE before me as I write this paragraph a meaty and suggestive booklet which I desire to commend most heartily to all who are interested in life insurance in any form. Its title is "Life Insurance and the American Business Man," being an address on this topic by Darwin P. Kingsley, delivered at the eighth annual dinner of the \$200,000 Club of the New York Life Insurance Company, given at West Baden, Indiana, last September. Mr. Kingsley has exalted ideas of life insurance, of its basic principles and its underlying motives, and in this address he has set forth these ideas in a clear, succinct, and comprehensive form. The address in itself, in its spirit, style, and tone, is a striking testimony to the nobleness, dignity, and humanitarian spirit dominating the life and character of the leaders and successful men engaged in the life-insurance business. I only wish that space would permit extended extracts from the thoughtful and inspiring utterances that make up this booklet. With space only for one quotation, there is none better to choose than the closing paragraph, in which Mr. Kingsley sums up his argument as to the relations of life insurance to the development of a higher and better industrial state. "The business man, with his corporations, could develop the idea of co-operation, but he cannot satisfy it, and he cannot take care of the harvest. Life insurance is the one device that is equal to the situation. It seeks a material equivalent not merely for the unit of life, the individual, but for life itself—life running through the ages, life the mysterious, the awful, the endless. Business has not yet solved the individual problem. It is not likely to do even that. Life insurance has solved the individual problem, and it alone can reach the higher problems: this is its real mission. It will bring in the era of true co-operation which, in morals as well as in business, will be as superior to the age of competition as the age of competition was superior to savagery."

"Widow," Buffalo: You can use the \$5,000 to buy an annuity. It will give you a life income. Your question will be fully answered if you will write to the Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J. You can mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"M," Seneca Falls, N. Y.: The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest, most conservative, and prosperous life-insurance companies in existence. It is not one of the largest, but that does not do any harm, for smaller companies, in these days, are coming more and more into favor. I think a careful examination of its proposition in detail will show that its purpose can be fully carried out.

"R. T. 385": Your policy in the Equitable is secure beyond all question. No one doubts the absolute stability of the company, and I believe, with Senator Depew, one of the leading directors, that "the company is as safe as a savings bank," despite dissensions among some of the officers. It would be better to retain the policy until the expiration of the term period; for, if I understand the terms of such policies, they are entitled to the benefits accruing at the expiration of the contract period.

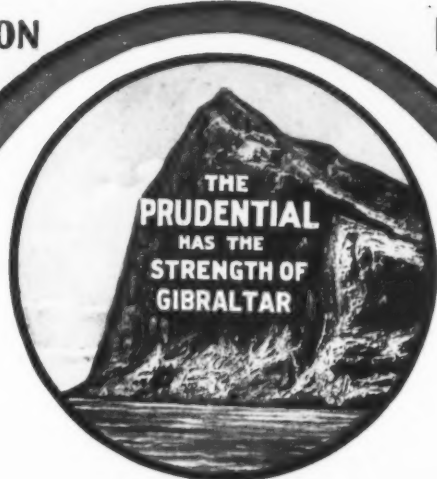
"R," Birmingham, Ala.: The State superintendent of insurance of New York is now investigating the affairs of the Mutual Reserve. The Mutual Reserve was originally an assessment association and flourished exceedingly, as all assessment organizations do, while it was young and had light death losses; but with an increasing death rate and a vastly increased death loss, it was brought face to face with a crisis and took the radical, but necessary, step of changing to the old-line system. It has had more or less trouble with some of its older members ever since.

*The Hermit.*

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